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Harriman Makes Little Headway

Mossadegh Unyielding

Teheran, July 17. Mr. Averell Harriman admitted today he had made little headway in smoothing Iran's world troubling oil crisis—now bubbling hotter than ever from bloody riots and alleged intrigues within Premier Mohammed Mossadegh's own government.

President Harry Truman's envoy told a news conference that Dr. Mossadegh is sticking to his plan to carry out nationalization of the British-owned Anglo-Iranian Oil Company even though the deadlock has blocked shipments of fuel from the big Abadan refinery for three weeks.

Mr. Harriman said after a first round of talks here, that it was "not feasible" for the Persian Government to change its law nationalizing the British Anglo-Iranian Oil Company.

A LISTENER

Mr. Harriman, who flew in on Sunday as President Truman's representative, told Persian journalists that he had tried to impress on Persian leaders that their enthusiasm for oil nationalization should be combined with reason. But so far his main role had been that of a listener.

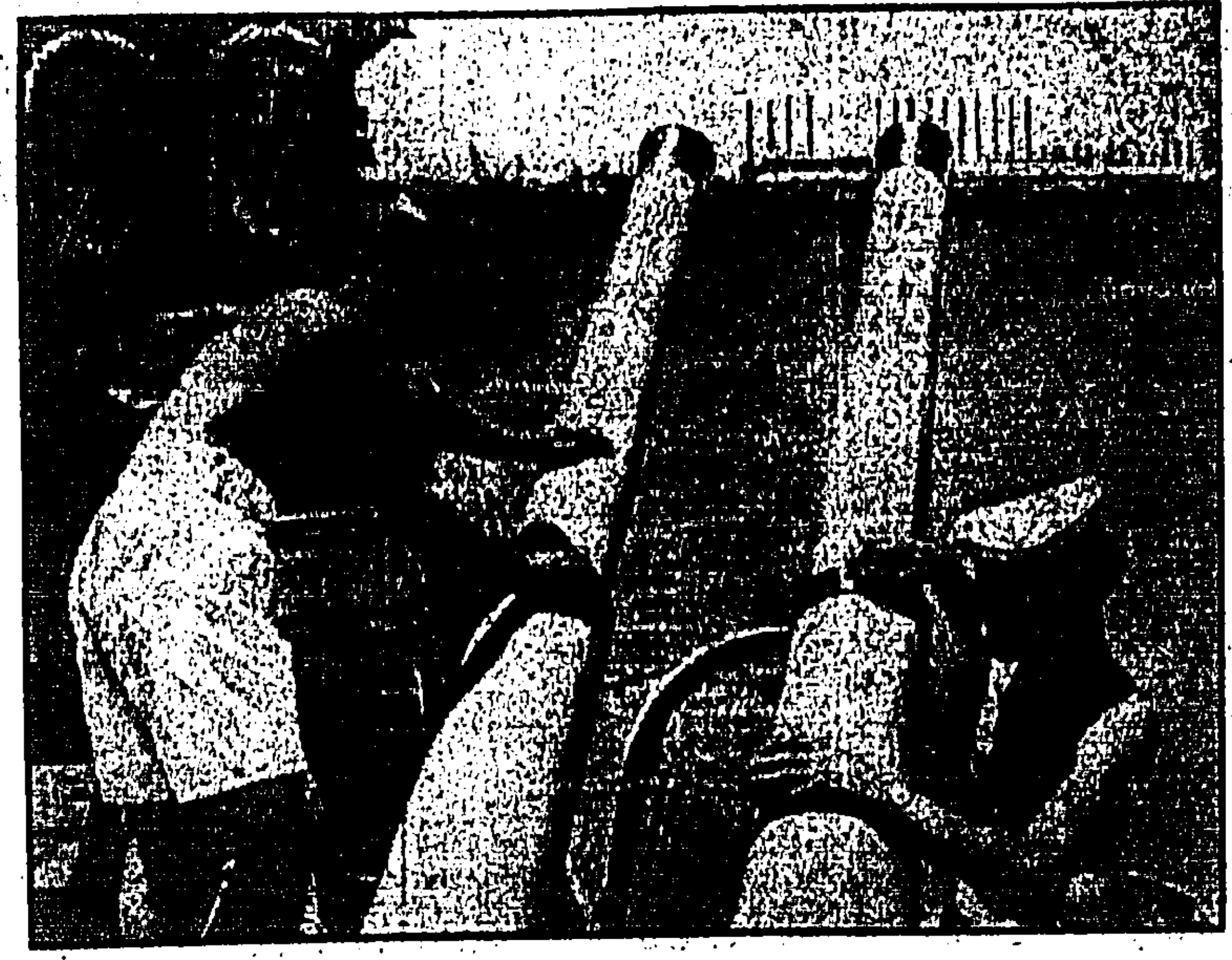
Mr. Harriman also said that he had tried to make the Persians realize that if they lost their oil markets abroad, production of oil would be increased from other sources, making it difficult for Persia to regain her market.

Mr. Harriman this morning saw the Persian Foreign Minister, Bagher Kazemi, for an hour's informal discussion—which was as secret as the envoy's talks yesterday with Premier Mossadegh.

Mr. Harriman concluded by saying that America was willing to help Persia under the Point Four Programme of technical assistance for under-developed territories.

He said this type of assistance would not depend on a settlement of the oil dispute.

Associated Press and Reuter.



Pleasure Boat Crews Strike

London, July 17.

The crews of pleasure boats on the Thames struck work today, complaining against working conditions. Among the things they alleged was that it was most embarrassing for girls to have to step down from high piers to the docks.

"Embarrassing for us and for the girls," they said.

Besides complaining against the boats using unsuitable piers, the men said that many of the boats were not properly equipped. Several hundreds of them, manning about 80 boats, tied up to piers and walked off.

Passengers had to disembark and go home. Children in the disappointed queues burst into tears at the news as thousands of Festival of Britain sightseers were stranded by the lightning strike.

The men were holding a mass meeting later today.—Reuter.

Trained on the tall, smokestacks of the Arabian refineries, across the waters of the Shakh-el-Arab, are the 4-inch guns of the British cruiser Mauritius. These well-polished guns, prepared for action, spell confidence to Britons in Abadan. To the Persians, in the sloop Palang, they doubtless carry a different message. The Mauritius is shortly to be relieved by the cruiser Euryalus from Malta.

A DAY TO BE REMEMBERED

Washington, July 17. The Army revealed tonight that not one American soldier was killed in action in Korea during the 24-hour period which ended at 7 p.m. GMT Tuesday.

It was believed to be the first time since the Korean fighting began more than a year ago that a full day has passed without one American dying in battle.

The Army said that some men were wounded in small-scale skirmishing which persisted despite the armistice talks at Kaesong, but the number was "very low."—United Press.

\$25 Million To Aid Victims Of Flood

Kansas City, Missouri, July 17.

President Truman made a quick aerial inspection of the stricken areas of Kansas, Oklahoma and his home state of Missouri today as the Senate passed a \$25 million emergency appropriation to help the victims of the nation's costliest flood disaster.

Most of the destructive waters had receded from the twin Kansas cities in Kansas and Missouri, the centre of last week's flood and fire havoc—and there was little for the Presidential party to see further west in Kansas.

But in Eastern Missouri, on the lower reaches, the Missouri River volunteers worked frantically to dam back the raging waters that poured down towards its junction with the Mississippi at St. Louis.

Low-lying areas around St. Louis were several feet under water. The threat to the city itself was considered serious, though it is on high ground.

FIRE RESTARTS

A fire that has destroyed seven buildings since it started on Friday flared up again today, despite the efforts of fire-fighter reinforcements.

Firemen said that the fire should be out soon, but the burned out area was one of the grimmest features of the landscape of unrelieved desolation and destruction that extended as far as the eye could see beneath the Presidential plane.

In the Kansas City metropolitan area the receding waters left block after block of silt covered ruins. Business buildings and houses, many badly damaged, and their contents destroyed, were covered with a thick ooze.

Littering the twin cities, containing some of the nation's biggest meat packing plants, were overturned railway carriages and trucks, which had fallen from torn-up tracks abandoned motor cars and huge piles of all kinds of debris.—Reuter.

ASSAM FLOODS

Calcutta, July 17. The Brahmaputra and its tributaries were rising today, threatening to submerge the important railway town of Dibrugarh in the Assam tea district, according to reports received here.

Homeless villagers have taken refuge on the highways, which are also menaced by rising flood waters, while cattle rescued from flooded areas have crowded on the Dibrugarh Airfield.

Heavy floods were reported earlier in tribal hill tracts, of North-East Assam, where a Dakota aircraft carrying food packets for flood victims has been missing since the weekend.

Dibrugarh is in the area devastated last year by one of the worst earthquakes in recent times.—Reuter.

Withdrawal Of Troops Believed To Be Bone Of Contention At Kaesong

Seoul, July 18.

Communist and United Nations military leaders were going back to Kaesong again today (Wednesday) to make a new effort to decide on an agenda for armistice talks aimed at ending the Korean war. The sixth session of negotiations was to open at 10 a.m. today.

Although there has been no official reports other than that the first five meetings were congenial with "some progress" made, it is generally believed that the question of withdrawal of UN troops from Korea is holding up agreement on an agenda.

The Chinese and Korean Red 400,000-man army is arrayed across the Korean front and back of it to the Manchurian frontier. It is reported poised to strike if the talks break down. Communist negotiators and repeated Red broadcasts have made it clear they want to discuss the withdrawal of "all foreign troops" from Korea.

The UN representatives, headed by Vice Admiral C. Turner Joy, were believed to consider this political and out of their realm.

The possibility of increasing the size of both delegations, once the agenda has been set, was voiced unofficially yesterday.

Associated Press correspondents from the Allied advance camp near Kaesong that inclusion of Lieutenant-General James A. Van Fleet on the delegation is a "possibility."

His Deputy Chief of Staff, Major-General Henry Hodges, is one of the five Allied representatives.

A spokesman at Gen. Van Fleet's headquarters was non-committal on the question. He said that if UN leaders thought it necessary to have a bigger representation "they undoubtedly will add a few more people."

General Matthew B. Ridgway, Supreme Allied Commander, and Gen. Van Fleet have been fully informed of the talks.

General Peng Teh-huai, Commander of the Chinese "Volunteer People's Army" is not taking part in the cease-fire talks.

As most matters of this kind usually are conducted by a Chief of Staff level there still is the possibility that Lieutenant-General Doyle Hickley, Gen. Ridgway's Chief of Staff, might come to Korea after an agenda on armistice talks is decided. Gen. Hickley is in Tokyo while Gen. Ridgway is in Korea.

The agenda discussions are being conducted in secrecy, but the Peking and Pyongyang Radios still are insisting on withdrawals of foreign troops.

The UN stand, as announced on the first day by Admiral Joy, is that only military matters will be discussed at Kaesong.

CONQUERS THE ATLANTIC

Plymouth, July 17.

The lone Atlantic voyager, Edward Aldard, sailed into Plymouth on his 11-metre yawl Tempress today, having completed the double Atlantic crossing.

Aldard, a 35-year-old British architect, had been fighting sleep and fierce headwinds since he left Casablanca, North Africa, on June 11 hoping to reach England in about 25 days.

But zigzagging tackling had added another thousand miles to his journey, and he had allowed him only a few hours' sleep at a time. He had had to supplement his food supplies with fish caught on a spinny-trail behind his boat.

Aldard, speaking today on a deep desire to write, said: "It will be the story of my homeward voyage and of the slow, steady, and sometimes stormy journey of a 23-year-old raven-haired Portuguese girl who stayed away in the yawl at the Azores."—Reuter.

UNFAIR TO THE PONIES

Sydney, July 17.

Miners in an Australian colliery struck today for better conditions for their pit ponies.

They said that the animals were uncomfortable from a shaggy growth of hair and needed clipping.

Also, according to the strikers, the ponies knew the number of wagons attached to their chains and if an extra one was added, they refused to budge.—Reuter.

DANISH SHIP HITS MINE

Copenhagen, July 17.

The Danish ship, G. C. Amstrup (900 tons) struck a mine off Kristiansund, Norway, at 6 p.m. BST, the Danish Navy Press Service reported tonight.

The ship has a crew of 29 and carries 14 passengers. A Norwegian Navy plane reported that the ship was blazing and that three lifeboats had been launched.

The Navy Press Service reported that a Copenhagen-based Navy Catalina seaplane reached the spot at 7.51 p.m. BST.

The G. C. Amstrup left Amagassalik, on Greenland, on July 11 and was expected at Copenhagen tomorrow.

The Danish Navy Press Service reported at 9.08 p.m. BST that all crew members and passengers from the burning ship had been taken on board the Svaerdskien (The Swordfish) by 8.35 p.m. BST.

Two Norwegian minesweepers assisted.

A Spanish ship named Hudson is heading for the burning G. C. Amstrup but there seems little hope of saving the ship as she is ablaze in a rather strong wind.—Associated Press.

ORDERED BACK TO GAOL

New York, July 17.

Thirteen American Communist leaders, accused of advocating the violent overthrow of the Government, were ordered to go back to the third time when they failed to produce bail which had the Court's approval.

The order was made by Judge Alexander Holtzoff in a Federal Court.—Reuter.

They Want To Get Together

London, July 17.

The presence in London of 90 colonial leaders for the Festival of Britain has given rise to the suggestion that there should be a regular annual or biannual colonial conference.

No definite plans have been made but a number of the delegates—Unofficial Members of the Legislative Councils in their territories—have expressed themselves in favour of opportunities for getting together and having direct contact with the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The colonial legislators are from places as far apart as the West Indies and Hongkong, the African colonies and Mauritius.

It is likely that they would want most of the meetings to be arranged on a regional basis.

This is the greatest gathering of colonial leaders ever held in London. The visitors have, already, been addressed by the Prime Minister, the Colonial Secretary, the Foreign Secretary and the Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, the Minister of Defence and the Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

So far there has been little opportunity for questions, though many pointed ones have been put.

As a result of requests by the delegates there is to be a special occasion for questions towards the end of the official visit, which ends on July 31.—Reuter.

COMMENT OF THE DAY

Time To Call A Halt

IT is rather remarkable that, at a time when political expediency should keep them hard at the task of exploiting seeming schisms in the Labour Party, the Conservatives should themselves appear to be distracted by dissensions within. No great attention would have been attracted except that, once again, it is Tory leadership which is under attack. And it takes an unexpectedly new form in the sense that Mr. Anthony Eden is coupled with Mr. Churchill in what may be termed mutinous complaints. Murmurings in the past have generally been unflatteringly concentrated against Mr. Churchill, with certain of the Tory back-benchers openly advocating the need for swifter succession of Mr. Eden to the leadership of Party affairs. Internal dissatisfaction at the moment, not surprisingly perhaps, arises from the Persian oil crisis and from what is apparently regarded as too close alignment by the Tory hierarchy with the Labour Government's disinclination to force the issue in Teheran. There may be something paradoxical in the fact that any Conservative section should accuse Mr. Churchill of showing insufficient firmness of purpose, either in foreign or domestic affairs, but there is plain evidence that the restraint that has been shown since the beginning of the oil crisis has made the flag-waving group extremely restless. Both Mr. Eden and the Leader of the Opposition adopted the same tone of patience after Mr. Morrison's latest statement on the Persian situation. Shortly afterwards, the identical declaration, presented in the Lords was very differently received by Lord Salisbury, leader in the Upper House. Although Lord Salisbury had taken part with Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden in the private conversations with the Prime Minister, he used phraseology strongly suggesting that his personal views were closer to those of the back-

bencher critics than to those on the Front Benches. It is, of course, conceivable that he was revealing in public what the Tory leaders had put to Mr. Attlee in private, but nevertheless a disturbing impression was left of differences of opinion both in the higher and lower ranks of the Party. One suggestion is that Mr. Churchill has been stung by Socialist attempts to brand him as a warmonger. But it is one thing to accuse him of leaning too far backwards in order to avoid a damaging electoral label and quite another to charge him with caring too little about British prestige or interests. What Mr. Churchill would have done had he been in control six months ago cannot be judged now, outside the realms of conjecture. It can, however, be presumed that if he now trends carefully, it is because of necessity. Today's task is to discover, at this late hour, how much can be saved out of the wreck which had handling has made of a once substantial British asset. Moreover, he clearly holds to the traditional view that it is not for an Opposition, when not possessed of all the relevant information, to counsel major interventionist action. Such counsel is not always wise on strategic grounds and seldom wise on political grounds. Military intervention, to be effective, should have been entered upon months ago had the vital factors supported its wisdom and success. But a threat which might earlier have brought the Persians to reason would today be hopelessly unrealistic and almost certainly would apply the match to an explosive situation. Even so, Mr. Eden's sharp challenge to Mr. Morrison on the Empire Roach incident indicates that Tory patience is rapidly on the wane. The time to take a stand is overdue if Britain is to counteract the ill effects of past weakness in the Middle East.

New Lovelines for You!

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DEATH OF THE GREAT
WRITER, JANE AUSTIN.PRIDE and
PREJUDICE
GARRISON KILLER
with GARRISON KILLER
and GARRISON KILLERTO-MORROW
"THE RED SHOES"RUSSIAN MOVES
FOR AMITY
WITH THE WEST

Moscow Diplomats' Belief

New York, July 17.

The New York Times published on its front page today a despatch from its Moscow correspondent, Harrison Salisbury, claiming to see new Soviet moves for amity with the West.

"There is a sharpening conviction among a number of Moscow diplomatic observers that the Korean truce initiative may have been only the first of a number of closely calculated moves by the Soviet Union, having as their general purpose the reduction of international tensions," the despatch said.

Objection To
Japan Treaty
Reiterated

Washington, July 17.

The Philippine Embassy today reiterated that the Island Government has decided that the proposed Japanese treaty is unacceptable.

In a formal statement the Embassy said, "Due to recurring speculation as to a possible compromise on Philippines reparations claims against Japan, it is desirable that the position of the Philippine Government on the question be understood beyond all doubt."

The statement repeated Ambassador Fitzgerald's statement of June 27 in which he said, "The Philippines has in no manner or form modified its position on the question of Japanese reparations. It \$8,000,000,000 claim has not been reduced."

The statement today took no notice of Manila reports that the Foreign Office on July 16 said it may be willing to reduce reparations claims to approximately \$8,000,000,000.

The statement today said Secretary of Foreign Affairs Carlos P. Romulo last March 20 handed US Ambassador John Foster Dulles a memorandum outlining the Filipino reparations position. This included a statement that "the Philippine claim to reparations may not be altered without the consent of the Philippine Government."

GOING AHEAD

The U.S. State Department has had nothing to say about the Philippines and other objections to the proposed treaty, but indications seem to be that the Department is proceeding with its announced plans to hold the treaty conference at San Francisco early in September.

In addition to its formal statement, a Philippine Embassy spokesman said the Embassy has not communicated with the State Department regarding the treaty since the latest proposed text was sent to the potential signatories.

The Philippines apparently is using the American Embassy at Manila as the means of transmitting any treaty comments to the U.S.—Associated Press.

Truman Inspects
Flood Damage

Washington, July 17.

President Truman flew today for a quick aerial inspection of flood damage in Kansas, Oklahoma, and his home State of Missouri.

He was accompanied by Mrs. Truman and their daughter Margaret, and by Mr. Charles E. Wilson, Mobilization Director. Mr. Wilson wanted to view factories affected by the nation's costliest flood.

The President and Mr. Wilson are expected to return later today.—Reuter.

NEHRU REPLIES
TO PAKISTAN
New Delhi, July 17.
The Indian Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, tonight replied to the Pakistan Prime Minister, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan's, telegram on "the stationing" of Indian troops on the Indo-Pakistan border.

The reply was sent after consideration at a Cabinet meeting held three hours after Mr. Nehru's arrival from Bangalore today.

The Cabinet meeting also discussed various aspects of Indo-Pakistan relations.—Reuter.

"This belief, it may be reported, did not spring into being overnight but had its genesis only this Spring," the despatch added.

At that time certain small and relatively insignificant moves of a diplomatic and quasi-diplomatic aspect suggested to some sensitive Moscow observers that the Soviet Foreign Office might be starting to prepare the way for an improvement in relations with the West.

"However, the initial evidence of this trend were of such a relatively ephemeral nature that the naturally skeptical Moscow diplomats kept their fingers firmly crossed until more evidence might be received as to what the Soviet Union had in mind.

"Since that time there have been a number of other developments of a considerably greater significance which tend to confirm the diplomatic belief that those early Spring swallows they had detected might actually be considered the forerunners of a more definite trend."

The correspondent said that Moscow diplomats had cited three specific actions as indications of what they regarded as possible Soviet foreign policy directed toward the reduction of tensions.

They were the lifting of the restrictions on West Berlin's trade, Mr. Jacob Malik's proposal for a Korean truce, and the appearance in Moscow last week-end of a new publication called "News" published in English and having as its stated purpose "closer understanding between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-Saxon world." —Reuter.

PEER'S WARNING

London, July 17.

Lord Pakenham, First Lord of the Admiralty, said today that the lesson of the Korean war was that Britain must accelerate and intensify the measures that she and her allies were already taking for collective self-defence.

It would be an illusion to say that with the end of the Korean war the Communist threat would be diminished, he told the House of Lords. That was a completely false reading of the lesson of the Korean war. The resistance of the United Nations had been successfully demonstrated. But that did not mean that they would not again have to meet aggression if circumstances appeared favourable to the aggressor.

"Until we have some clear indication that the basic aims of the Communists have changed, the danger remains," he said.

Lord Pakenham spoke during a debate on the Finance Bill, which legalises the Government's budgetary proposals.—Reuter.

RED OFFICIAL
SACKED

Moscow, July 17.

Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper, reports that Chudatov, First Secretary of the Communist Party of Turkmenia, has been released from his duties following criticism of the Ministry of Cotton Growing and Ministry of Agriculture for "unsatisfactory leadership."

Sukhan Babayev, who has been Premier of the Turkmenian Republic since 1946, was appointed in his stead. The criticism was voiced at a plenary session of the Communist Party.—Reuter.

Working On A
Centurion

Britain's Centurion tank, used with such success in Korea, is being mass-produced at Royal Ordnance factories in various parts of Britain. Here a worker in a Leeds factory is welding the turret of one of the monsters.

Seretse Accuses
British Govt. Of
Bungling Position

London, July 17.

Seretse Khama, exiled chief of the Bamangwato tribe, complained today that the British Government had refused to let him pay a short visit home to calm down trouble among his people.

He issued a statement calling the Government's decision "serious and short-sighted."

They must take full responsibility for it; the banished ruler said.

He charged the Government with "continual mishandling of the situation."

Seretse's statement disclaimed his responsibility for the riots. At Britain's request, he said, he had carefully refrained from interfering in the situation in Bechuanaland.

Seretse said that yesterday he met Mr. Patrick Gordon-Walker, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, and asked to be allowed to return to the Bamangwato Reserve to help restore law and order.

He offered to arrange a peaceful meeting at which his uncle, Tshokedi, would be allowed to speak freely.

NOT A CRIMINAL

Today, he went on, Mr. Gordon-Walker turned down the offer and refused to let him return for even a short visit.

The statement added, "The Government have never made any accusation against my character, so I am not in the position of a criminal asking for the remission of his sentence."

"I maintain that my position as chief of the Bamangwato, with the overwhelming and devoted support of the tribe, enables me alone to solve the present issues without the use of force, and events will prove that I am right."

"Unfortunately, the situation is that my people at this time are more bewildered than ever and without the guidance of one of their own people, in whom they have implicit faith, the situation may well deteriorate," the statement said.—Reuter.

Antarctic
Whales
Dying Out

Capetown, July 17.

Fewer whales must be killed if the dwindling Antarctic stocks are to be maintained, the International Whaling Commission has decided.

Professor B. Bergersen, its chairman, who arrived here today from Oslo to preside at the annual meeting of the Commission next week, said: "We feel that the present annual quota of 10,000 blue whales is on the high side and the question of lowering it is one of the important items on our agenda."

Professor Bergersen doubted that Germany had bought Argentina's new whaling factory ship, the 22,000-ton Juan Ferns, the largest in the world, as had been reported.

"Germany is not ready to resume whaling as far as I know," the Professor added.

Neither Germany nor Italy had said that they would join the international whaling agreement but "we must try to get them in before they start whaling operations," he said.

Professor Bergersen had been assured in Stockholm last week by Japanese delegates coming to the meeting that Japan did not plan to increase its fleet of Antarctic whaling ships beyond the two they have now.—Reuter.

AMERICA MAY GET
NAVY BASES
FROM SPAINAdmiral Sherman's
Talks In Madrid
With Gen. Franco

Madrid, July 17.

Admiral Forrest P. Sherman, United States Chief of Naval Operations, saw General Francisco Franco, Spanish Head of State, for the second time at his residence, El Pardo Palace, tonight.

Though nothing definite was known about the American naval chief's mission, on which he arrived here yesterday, Spaniards thought it might foreshadow a concrete agreement that the United States Navy could use Spanish bases.

Admiral Sherman first saw the Spanish Chief of State at the Palace almost immediately after his arrival in Madrid yesterday.

Earlier today the Admiral called at the Navy Ministry. In the absence of the Navy Minister, who is away from Madrid, he had a 20-minute conversation with Vice-Admiral Estrada, Chief of the Spanish Navy Staff.—Reuter.

NEW U.S. POLICY

Washington, July 17.

After months of hesitation, the United States is ready to push for bigger and better armed forces in Italy, Spain and Western Germany.

The United States softened these issues while the Big Four Foreign Ministers met in Paris over a possible East-West conference to end the cold war.

Now that the Paris talks have failed, the United States is ready to flash the green light to an armed force of its former foes.

Germany, Italy and Spain will all present special problems that will not be solved soon. But

Ad. Sherman To Visit London

London, July 17.

Admiral Forrest P. Sherman, United States Chief of Naval Operations, will visit London on Friday for a brief talk with Admiral Lord Fraser, the First Sea Lord, the Admiralty said tonight.

Naval matters of mutual interest will be discussed, the announcement added. Admiral Sherman will be in London for only a few hours. He is now in Spain.—Reuter.

The United States is ready to tackle these issues with new vigour and a sense of urgency.

Here is what the United States faces—

(1) Germany—The question what contribution Western Germany can or will make toward Western Europe's defence. The United States and its allies seem to be turning up slowly in favour of using German divisions—perhaps twelve—in the Western European army.

A high United States official told the United Press on Tuesday: "I wish to emphasise our desire to push ahead to a solution of this question as rapidly as we can. The job is urgent, and we intend to get on with it."

BASES IN SPAIN

(2) Spain—The United States resumed flirting with Spain on Monday, when Admiral Sherman, United States Chief of Naval Operations, called on Generalissimo Francisco Franco in Madrid.

Franco wants United States weapons to build up his poorly armed soldiers. The U.S. looks sympathetically on this request.

YUGOSLAVS PREPARED

Athens, July 17.

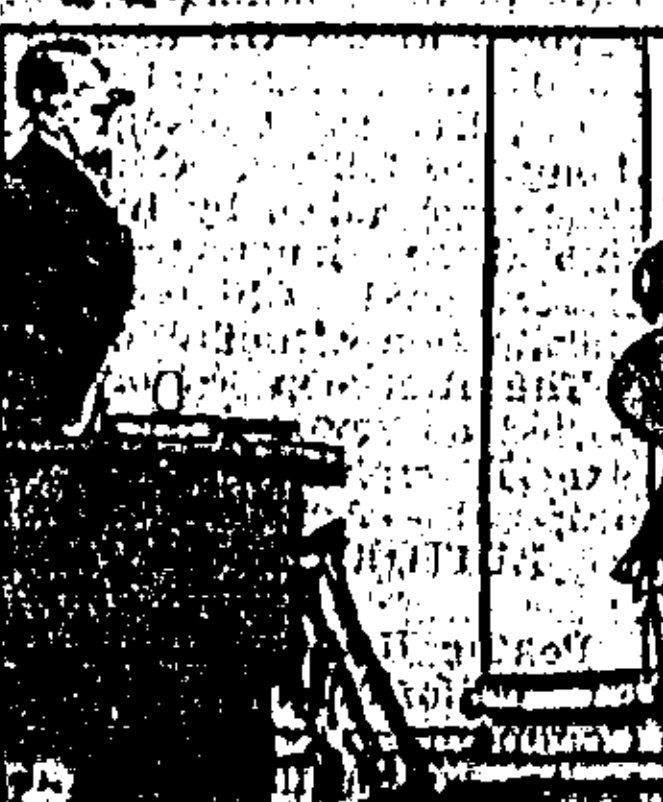
Yugoslavia's Minister in Athens, Mr. Radac, Yovanovic, told correspondents today that his country was not considering a military agreement with Greece because she felt that membership of the United Nations was a guarantee against any aggression.

Yugoslavia was prepared for any eventuality, he said. "Frontier incidents provoked by Moscow satellites would be of no avail," he added.

America, he said, permitted the maximum output of the Yugoslav armaments industry, but her military effort remained purely defensive.

The Yugoslav Legation has announced that a commercial attaché would shortly be appointed to develop trade between Greece and Yugoslavia.—Reuter.

FOR



FOR



FOR



FOR



FOR



Secret Clauses In Security Agreement Between America And Japan

Details Of Collaboration Against Communist Threat

Washington, July 17.

Authoritative sources said today that the United States intends to keep secret many details of its security pact with Japan which is to be signed some time this Autumn.

The security arrangement consists of two entirely separate documents, one of which will be made public next week. The other is a top secret deal which will not be disclosed.

The document, to be published shortly and signed at a formal ceremony shortly after the peace pact testimony next September, is a general agreement under which Japan will give the United States the right to garrison troops on Japanese soil and maintain air and naval bases in and around the Japanese home islands.

The document which will not be published is known as an "administrative agreement" and spells out the details of Japanese-American military collaboration against Communism in the Far East.

The secret agreement contains the following information which is being withheld on the security: 1. The location, size and facilities of American military bases to be established; 2. The amount of facilities which the Japanese will provide and pay for; 3. Docks and other naval facilities which will be made available exclusively to the Americans.

In addition to these phases of a security nature, the secret agreement also contains provisions covering customs arrangements for American personnel as well as their financial exchange, postage and other routine arrangements.

It also provides for the determination of whether American defence personnel shall be tried in Japan or in American military courts according to the offence involved.

BROAD SCOPE

The part of the treaty which will be published by the State Department is very general in nature. It provides in a broad scope for American protection of Japan through arrangements "which shall be worked out to the mutual satisfaction" of the two parties.

There are no specific arrangements mentioned beyond the fact that American land, sea and air forces shall be available under this scheme.

The actual signing of the bilateral security agreement is supposed to take place very soon

after the San Francisco approval of the Japanese peace treaty. Top American officials view the Japanese defence pact as one part of a general security alliance against Communism which eventually will evolve in the Pacific area.

The other parts are the tripartite defence pact among the United States, Australia, New Zealand and the American agreement for the defence of the Philippines. The tripartite pact will be signed at San Francisco during the Japanese peace ceremony early in September.

OLD GANG'S RETURN

Tokyo, July 17. The doors are opening wide for many of the top men of wartime Japan to return to political and economic power.

How great will be their influence in the national life of the new Japan? No one knows the full answer.

Some observers believe the former leaders will wield considerable power in "democratized" Japan after the impending peace treaty is signed. Perhaps presaging their return, the Japanese Government has announced the "debarment" of 70,000 wartime officials. It cleared them of all restrictions against holding public office.

The "whitewash" covered only minor officials, with one exception. None of those cleared was from the list of war criminals, top-ranking military men or extreme Nationalists.

However, the first wholesale debarment is expected to be followed soon by a clearance of such major wartime officials as the former Liberal Party leader and pre-war Minister of Education, Ichiro Hatoyama, and others who have been waiting anxiously for a chance to get back into the government.

FIRST STEP

The long-awaited debarment, approved by Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, was the first major step in reducing the voluminous roster of persons barred from public office and high private positions in Japan.

The original list, ordered by General Douglas MacArthur

as Supreme Commander of Allied Powers on January 4, 1946, contained approximately 200,000 names prominent in all phases of Japanese life.

The list initially was reduced by 16,000 in several minor steps, the largest of which cleared 10,000 persons last November. Of the 10,000 many business and industrial executives went back to their old posts, and a handful of minor politicians made what one Tokyo newspaper called "spectacular comebacks."

The 70,000 persons depurged in June 20 included officials of veterans organizations, Nationalist groups, economic associations, individuals connected with newspapers, magazines and radio and all provincial government officials.

General Ridgway gave the go-ahead for the most clearance on May 2 in a statement for the anniversary of the new Japanese constitution.

NEXT BATCH

The next large clearance, covering 100,000 persons and possibly as many as 123,000, will be carried out by a special board, the Public Office Qualification Re-screening Council, which is expected to announce its list late this month.

This second batch includes army, navy and military police officers, parliamentary vice-ministers, parliamentary councillors and civilian officials of the Ministries of War and Navy.

In announcing the debarment, the Government said it intended to take the "necessary procedures" speedily for the next debarment and to "finish it as quickly as possible."

Of the thousands to be cleared next, only about 200 persons will be subject to rigid screening of their qualifications to hold public office again.

The 200 regarded as borderline cases include Gijiro Fujimura, former Munitions Minister, Ichiro Kobayashi, former Minister of Commerce and Industry, Matsutaro Shoriki, ex-President of the newspaper Yomiuri, and Inosuke Furuno, former President of the defunct Domei News Agency.

APPEAL SYSTEM

Excluded from the individual re-screening are war criminals, field marshals, generals and admirals, extreme elements of ultra-nationalistic and terrorist organizations and Cabinet Ministers conspicuously responsible for the war.

The question of how to deal with these is yet to be decided. There is some talk of setting up an appeal system after the peace treaty is signed.

Specifically, virtually all of them would be permanently purged by the Potsdam Declaration of 1945, which read:

"There is to be eliminated for all time the authority and influence of those who have deceived and misled the people of Japan into embarking on world conquest."

The June 20 debarment list was originally expurgated on June 7. When it was not announced, Premier Shigeru Yoshida was attacked in the Japanese Press and accused of holding it up to maintain control of the Government.

NOTABLE OMISSION

The name of Yoshida's rival for control of the Liberal Party, the dominant party in Japan (and actually Conservative, despite its title) was conspicuously missing from the June 20 list.

The rival, 68-year-old Ichiro Hatoyama, had been purged by a memorandum from SCAP early in 1946 when he was just about to be appointed Premier.

Hatoyama was elected a Member of Parliament 10 times, served from 1931 to 1934 as Education Minister and after the end of the war, created the Liberal Party.

He was the author of the book "The Way of the World," in which Mussolini and Hitler were praised.

Hatoyama is expected to be depurged on the next list and his backers say he will be Japan's first Prime Minister after the peace treaty. Associated Press.

JOAN GROOMS THE PUPPIES WHILE MOTHER ST. BERNARD LOOKS ON



Eight-year-old Joan Hancock, of Kingston, grooming her three eleven-week-old St. Bernard puppies at the Richmond Championship Show held on the Athletic Ground at Richmond, in Surrey. Their mother, "Snowbound St. Juno," looks on approvingly.

Catalogue Of Soviet Sins Against 'True' Communism

Belgrade, July 17.

A catalogue of the Soviet sins against genuine Communism as the Yugoslavs see it is contained in a statement by Mijalko Todorovich, Marshal Tito's Minister of Agriculture.

M. Todorovich attacked the Soviet leaders as traitors to their own revolution. His statement is regarded here as emphasising the growing ideological differences between Titoist and Stalinist Communism. Charges made by M. Todorovich against the Soviet leaders are:

1.—The Soviet leaders have abandoned the "Leninist principle of self-determination and equality of nations" and "subordinated all their activities on the international plane to the hegemonist desires of the Great Russian State."

In support of this accusation, M. Todorovich pointed to the Soviet action in "pushing nations into a suicidal war for foreign hegemonist interests" (a reference presumably to North Korea).

2.—The Soviet Government is following a policy of "subjugation and economic plunder, thus transforming the Eastern European countries into dependent States and semi-colonies."

The Soviet theories of Russia as the "leading nation" or as the "elder brother" (among the Slavs) "in no way differ from the recent racial theory of the Herrenvolk, except that they hide its counter-revolutionary essence behind the October Revolution," M. Todorovich explained.

3.—Soviet "aggressive intentions" differ "from the most vulgar classical imperialism only in that they are cloaked in Marxist phraseology."

"Because of this they are today more dangerous and monstrous since they are calculated to delude millions of working people in the world who are rightly placing all their hopes on Socialism."

4.—The "hegemonist desires of the USSR in international relations are closely linked with the internal conditions of the Soviet Union."

The country, he declared, is still class-ridden and, according to Marxist doctrine, "the lust for political domination and economic plundering is characteristic of a society full of class contradictions."

In the 33 years since the Revolution, Todorovich argued, "bureaucratic capitalist elements" have, in a prolonged struggle, succeeded in overcoming the "elements of the weak Communism which was born in the October Revolution."

This is seen today in a "despotic bureaucratic caste rule which depends on State ownership of the means of production, managed exclusively by itself."

"This in itself is a remnant of capitalism.... accommodated to the specific conditions of Russian backwardness," Todorovich added.

5.—In the USSR the question of socialist democracy has been reduced to the formal right of the people to elect once in four years the members of the Soviets, whose role has been reduced to representation since they neither decide nor enact anything. The Soviet bureaucracy exploits the people.

6.—Criticism and self-criticism in the Soviet Union is not criticism—as if a despotic regime could allow "people to criticize it! If a person did not always obey he would, without trial, find himself in Siberia or in some gulag."

7.—The Soviet leaders have been able "fully to exploit the experience of Russia and capitalist Russia in the matter of curbing and privileging."

"Wages in the Soviet Union today go from a few hundred roubles to tens of thousands of roubles," he said. "A scale of ranks has been created such as never existed either in an absolute monarchy or in a bourgeois republic."

The entire hierarchy of very numerous low, middle, high and supreme, irreplaceable bureaucrats sit outside production above and at the expense of society."

8.—Although Soviet factories are State-owned, Soviet workers do not participate in their administration, and have no say in what shall become of the surplus value they produce.

The bureaucrats appropriate a large part of surplus production for themselves and for the maintenance of various organs which preserve their privilege.

A bureaucratic caste has nestled on the back of the working people of the USSR," M. Todorovich continued, "and introduced despotic oppression and exploitation of the working people and the non-Russian inhabitants of the country."

In conclusion, M. Todorovich declared that today "it is the Yugoslav Communists who are the 'true heirs of the October Revolution'."

According to him, in foreign policy, they stand for "just and equal relations and co-operation between nations, large and small, developed and backward."

At home the party is carrying on a "determined struggle against bureaucratic centralism" and for the "active participation of the masses in deciding on all State and other problems."

Reuter.

PREHISTORIC FINDS

Capetown, July 17. Further research into the existence of a "Steinbock Man," about 65,000 years ago, has been made by Mr. E. J. Sawyer, a Capetown archaeologist.

Mr. Sawyer has just returned from a five months' search in the Stormberg Mountains. He has brought back a prehistoric polishing stone, pieces of pottery, arrowheads and other implements.

Mr. Sawyer is in constant touch with Professor J. C. Goode, of Columbia University. They believe that between 6,000 and 10,000 years ago, South Africa and America were joined.

There is a striking similarity between relics found in the Stormberg Mountains and rock drawings discovered in America. Reuter.

FRANCO'S NEW CABINET

Madrid, July 17.

General Franco today received a number of persons expected to enter his re-organised Cabinet this week to replace those who have been in office since 1945.

It is believed that the visit was to enable those about to become Ministers to meet General Franco.

It is thought that the new Cabinet list will be issued late on Wednesday for publication in the official Bulletin on Thursday morning and that the Ministers will take the oath of office on Friday.

The reorganisation will not involve any change in the regime, observers feel, but will bring in new blood and improve the machinery of government.

It is expected that the new Cabinet will be on the following lines:

Army—General Augustin Muñoz Grandes.

Navy—Rear Admiral Salvador Moreno.

Air—General Eduardo Gonzalez Gallardo.

Justice—Antonio Irujo.

Labour—Jose Urdinola.

Agriculture—Rafael Cavestany.

Interior—Blas Perez Gonzalez.

Finance—Francisco Gomez Lario.

Foreign Affairs—Alberto Martin Ariza.

Public Works—Count Vallellano.

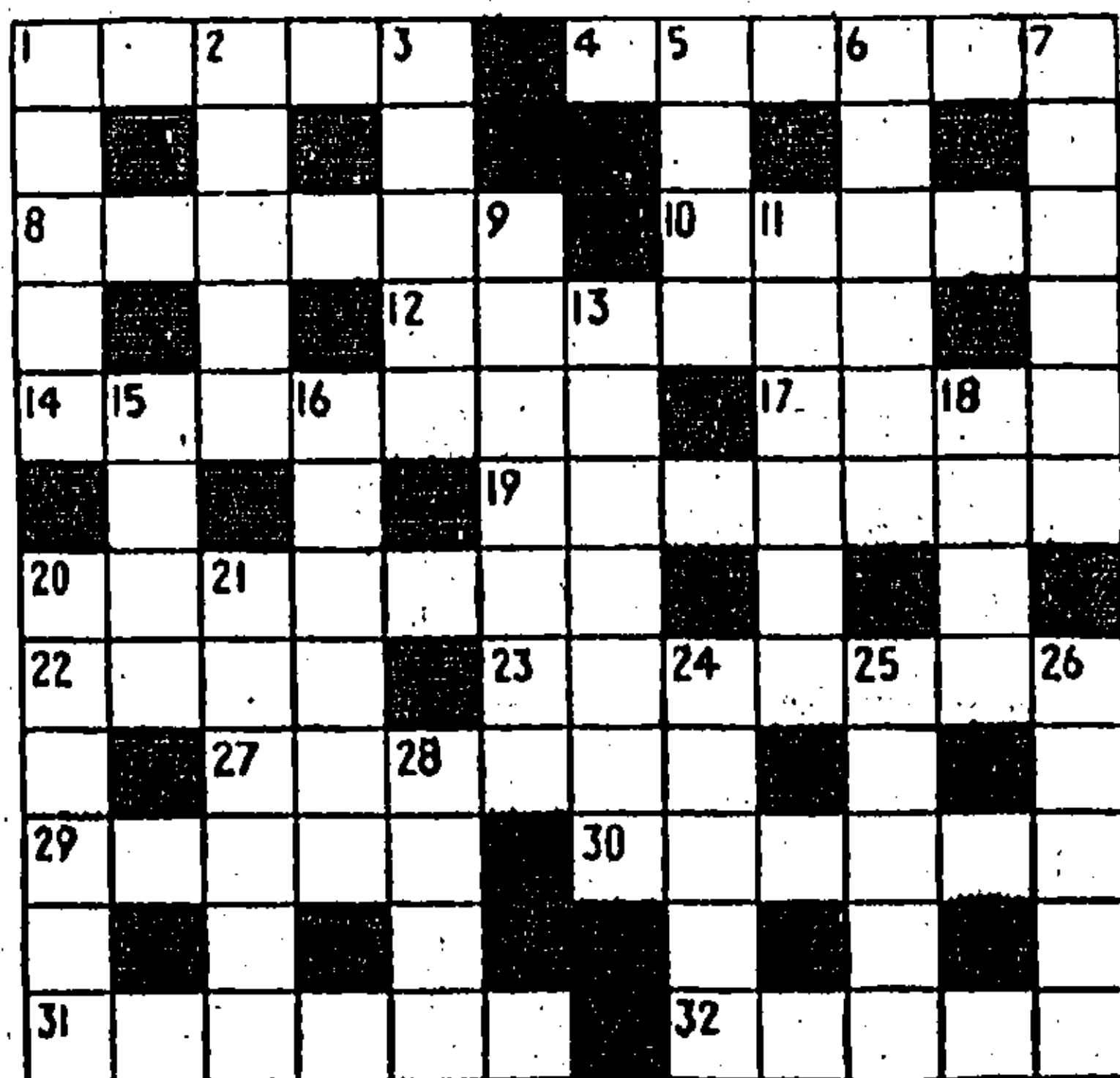
Industry—Joaquin Planjell.

Commerce and Food—Manuel Arbacia.

Press Propaganda and Tourism—Gabriel Arias Salgado.

Popular Education—Fernando Maria Castella. Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

- 1 Boys (5).
- 4 Teen (6).
- 8 Failed to hit (6).
- 10 Strike (5).
- 12 Forests open (5).
- 14 Discipline (7).
- 17 Plug (4).
- 19 Discoloured (7).
- 20 Discomfort (7).
- 22 Firm man (4).
- 23 Recluse (7).
- 27 Frank (6).
- 28 Glisten (5).
- 30 Down (5).
- 31 Summary (6).
- 32 Bum (5).

DOWN

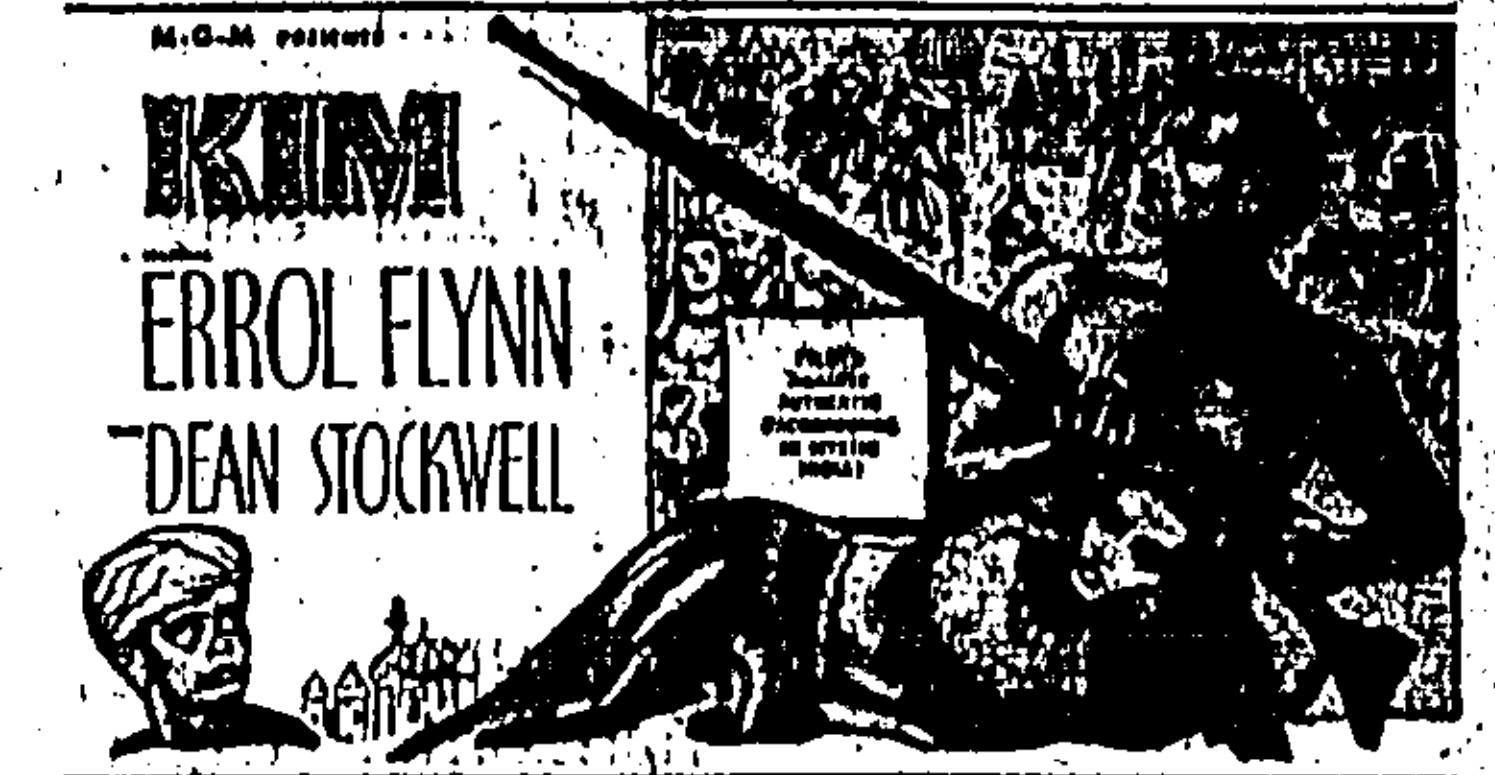
- 1 Droll (5).
- 2 Match (5).
- 3 Slumbered (5).
- 5 Protuberance (4).
- 6 Concord (6).
- 7 Judged (6).
- 9 Arfayed (7).
- 11 Moderate (6).
- 13 Memento (7).
- 16 Top (4).
- 18 Mariner (6).
- 19 Slink (4).
- 20 Assembled (6).
- 21 Tying up (6).
- 24 Decree (5).
- 26 Bar of metal (5).
- 28 Praline (5).
- 29 Snarles (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 3 Isolates, 8 Exit, 9 Revealed, 11 Promoted, 13 Anon, 15 Peculiar, 16 Tolerable, 19 Aps, 21 Diverted, 25 Tropical, 26 Firm, 27 Redeemed, Down: 1 Leap, 2 Silo, 4 Suet, 5 Lined, 6 Toloid, 7 Sedan, 9 Royal, 10 Vernal, 12 Reels, 14 Outfit, 15 Topic, 17 Level, 19 Actor, 20 Proud, 21 Olive, 22 Vase, 23 Toll, 24 Damp.

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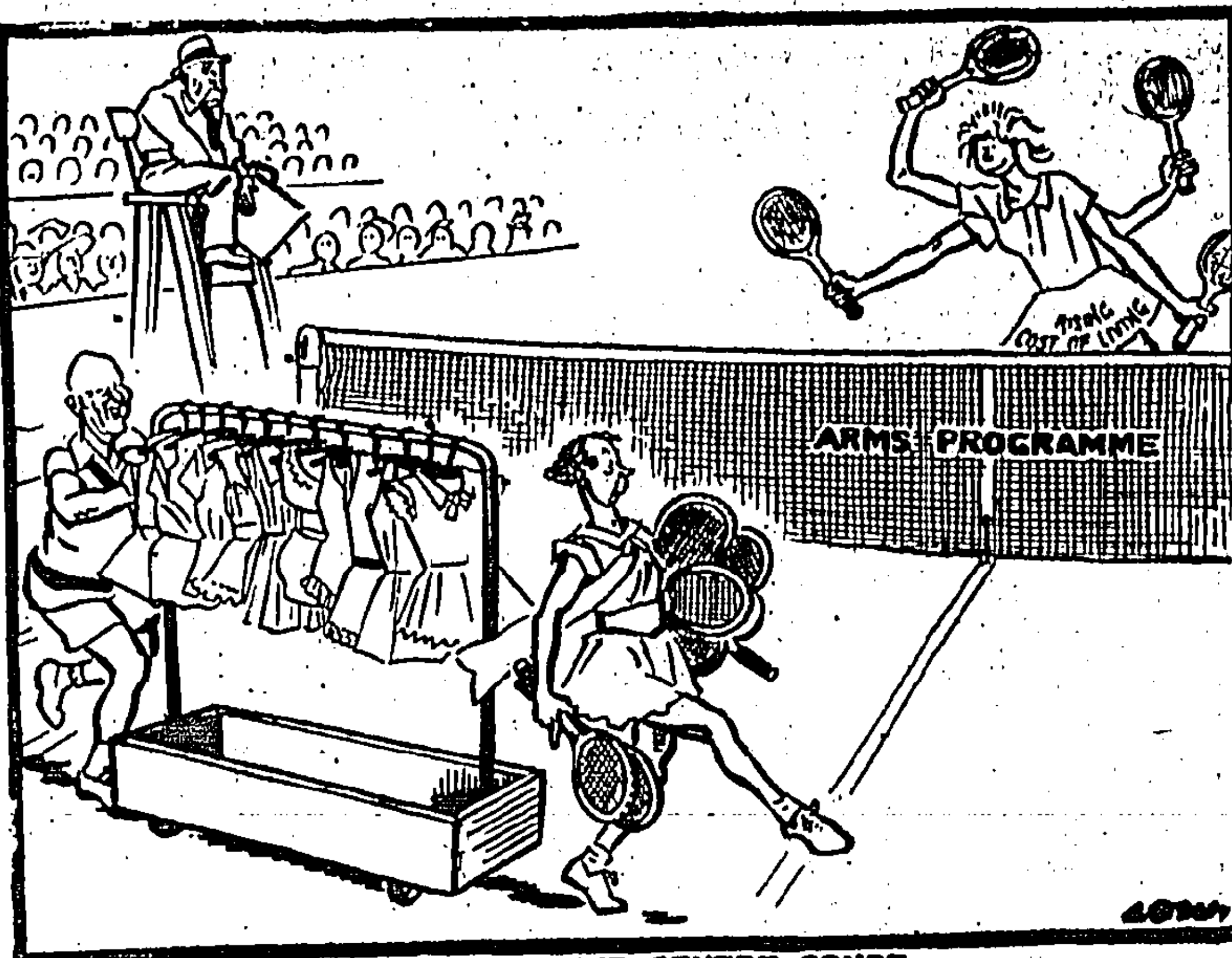
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SENSATION IN THE CENTRE COURT

DAVID TEMPLE ROBERTS interviews Festival visitors

INTER-COLONIAL TALKS WANTED

London, July 12. THE gathering in London this week of 90 unofficial members of Colonial legislatures has given rise to pleas that more frequent inter-Colonial meetings, in the Capital or elsewhere, are urgently needed.

Colonial Office representatives are emphatic that the present occasion is simply a Festival Year celebration welcome. They deny rumours that it is all an experiment with a view to organisation of future gatherings, of a more regular and a more business-like character.

But if it seems clear that Whitehall has had nothing more in mind this year than a Festival gesture, it is also clear that the idea of regular inter-Colonial conferences would be widely welcomed.

In the Mother Country, some of those anxious to see the colonies sharing more effectively in Commonwealth affairs go so far as to ask why this year's series of meetings should not be the precursor of a colonial Parliament. There are those who would like to see a leaf taken out of French colonial policy so that men of ability from Britain's colonies could take their place in the Imperial Parliament.

UNANIMOUS

THE Colonial visitors are unanimous in their welcome for the opportunity they are now having of discussing mutual problems, both in private business sessions and in informal talks throughout their fortnight's stay. Judging from interviews with many of them since arrival in London, most of them hope it will be possible, in the common interest, to see each other more frequently.

They are definitely divided, however, as to the form any future inter-Colonial meetings of a general character should take. A Tanganyika man, for example—Mr E. C. Phillips—took the view in an interview today, that regular conferences should be completely devoid of politics. The differing stages of development in the colonies—a point often stressed by Whitehall—would render valueless conferences where the agenda was not limited to discussion

of something specific, say, economic development, he says.

While fellow Tanganyika delegate Mr V. M. Naseralli, Brigadier Soupham, from the same territory, intervened to comment: "You can't keep politics and economics separate." Maybe most of the delegates would agree with the Brigadier. Not that he is against increasing the number of colonial get-togethers. "If we could feel something permanent was to result from such conferences, the idea would be welcome," he said.

Malaya's Mr Toh Eng Hoe is an enthusiast for much closer links between colonies. "We need more than ever before," he said, "to look to each other for help and advice." He thought there had been too much tendency among colonies in the past to look towards the nearest Big Power for guidance and assistance.

GOOD IDEA

HE stressed that too few people in one colony really knew anything about the people or affairs in other colonies. Already he has found practical value in the present gatherings. In asking to Crown Prince Fung of Tonga to be a guest, he said, he found that the Prince was most anxious to hear details of the organisation of Malaya's fisheries. The Malayan delegate was glad to pass on the information which the Prince intends to use for the benefit of fishing interests in his own territory, the Friendly Isles of the South Pacific.

Mr Toh Eng Hoe disagrees with any who contend that London should be the inevitable venue. This idea is that different colonies could act as hosts in turn so that delegates would get to know each other's colonies in the best way possible—by visiting them. An opportunity had been missed, he said, in not holding an inter-colonial rally in Singapore on the occasion of the centenary celebrations there.

POCKET CARTOON by OSBERT LANCASTER



"It's all very well for you to grin in that cynical way, but as it happens I really AM going to Paris for Unesco!"

Forced Labour Fails To Produce The Goods

JUDGING by the standard of yearly production the Soviet economy is the second greatest in the world. Only the United States outstrips it.

In 1950, for example, the U.S.S.R. harvested 124 million tons of the five main food grains, wheat, rye, barley, oats and maize. She produced nearly 28 million tons of crude steel, 204 million tons of coal, 38 million tons of oil and she generated 87 billion kilowatt hours of electricity.

Her total output is still expanding. Last year she claimed to produce 87 percent more coal than she did in 1940, 20 percent more petrol and 150 percent more engineering products. If the index figure for her industrial production in 1940 be taken to be 100, the appropriate figure for 1950 would be 173.

These totals are worked out from Russian official figures.

HOW STRONG IS RUSSIA?

SECOND ARTICLE

By IAIN COLQUHOUN

They cannot be taken quite as they stand. Certain adjustments must be made to bring them on to the same basis as Western statistics.

Nevertheless, when all corrections have been made, the production of the Soviet Union remains very large. Allowing for the fact that, if her rulers so wish, an extremely high proportion of her national output can be used for war, Russia's production is sufficient to make her a very formidable opponent indeed.

This, having been recognised, however, the really significant truth about the Russian economy is not how much it produces, but how little.

Even making full allowance for a start from scratch and for the devastation of the last war, the results of 30 years of furious industrial effort and harsh sacrifice in Russia have been curiously small—considering the vast material and human resources of the country.

Disappointing

Russia, with 200 million people, using about 600,000 tractors, produces 124 million tons of grain. America, with 150 million inhabitants, produces 130 million tons of grain in very little more cultivated land.

Russia, with her ore mountains and her years of concentration on heavy industry, produces less than twice as much steel as Britain—and only about one-third of America's output. Her coal production—outstrips Britain's alone by only 45,000 tons a year.

Such comparisons would be disappointing to the Soviet people if they could make them, but this does not mean that they are unreal. The Soviet leaders have tried hard, especially since the war, but they have not produced the results that could have been produced if the wealth of its country and the ability of its people had been developed with the efficiency we know in the West.

There is little doubt, for instance, that the collectivised agricultural system, on which so much depended, has largely failed in its purpose. The Soviet method of estimating agricultural yields makes no allowance for losses in

harvesting and threshing. The figures therefore look good. But when the normal allowances for losses, which the rest of the world makes, are applied to the Soviet figures, it is evident that the Russian agricultural system today produces no more cereals per head than Czarist agriculture did.

There is reason, too, to suspect that in Soviet industry the life-time of industrial plants and machinery is comparatively short. Blast furnaces, steel works and the like seem to last only about half the time that they do in Britain or the United States.

One result of this is that the planned economy in spite of every attempt has never been able to produce the consumer goods it wants and needs. Too much effort has been required for heavy industry.

Not efficient

The shortage of consumer goods has been one factor in causing the normal system of incentives to be so ineffective that in order to keep production up, more and more reliance has had to be placed upon Stakhanovism and upon compulsion. This has produced quantity at the expense of quality, so that Quality Brigades have had to be introduced to cut down waste and shoddy output.

Compulsion—along with political dictatorship—has produced forced labour. This has now become an essential part of the Soviet economy. It is relied upon to produce a steadily growing part of the national construction of strategic roads, canals and factories.

This forced labour cannot be efficient. For one thing, it does not get enough to eat. It is therefore a grave flaw in Russia's economic strength, and it introduces a vicious circle: more forced labour has to be used to get the same results. So the flaw is increased and is, indeed, self-perpetuating.

Considerations such as these do not mean that Russia is weak but only that she is weaker than she needs have been had she chosen to live under a different political and economic system.

The lesson

It would be folly to assume that the Russian economy as it is organised today could not launch a total war. It certainly could. If Russia started a war she would have the initiative and an unrivalled power of concentrating energy on her side. These are great advantages. Against unwary opponents they might give her victory.

But against a Western world whose economic and military might was mobilised to meet her it is unlikely that Russia, in her present state of economic development, could win a war. For the West, therefore, the lesson to be drawn from any study of the Russian economy is the simple Boy Scout motto, "Be prepared."

(TO BE CONCLUDED TOMORROW)

Sitting on the Fence....

NATHANIEL GUBBINS

their braces before removing their trousers and putting them to bed.

As nobody in the Persian Navy gets up before 11 a.m., "Wakey, wakey, rise and shine" doesn't mean a thing, unless it refers to the harem girls rising from their silken couches in the late afternoon to polish their nails.

When I asked my naval correspondent if he thought they could snap into action when required, he said it was doubtful.

According to him, Persian seamen are such babies for sweet-meats that they have taken the explosive fillings out of the shells and stuffed them full of hoarded nougat and Turkish delight.

Good old days

AT a Senate inquiry into the activities of America's dope kings, an old man who displayed arms hideously scarred after 38 years of heroin injections said he began smoking opium in 1912.

"There wasn't any of that marihuana stuff then," he told the senators.

Already he sounds like an elderly character remembering shilling lunches, or a night out for 2s. 6d., and may be the first of the dope bums talking of the good old days.

Remember the price of a pipe of opium in 1912?

Ninety cents if you knew the right place to get it. In 1908 you could get a big pipeful for 50 cents.

And a second fill for 45 cents if you was a regular customer.

For a couple of dollars you could be plumb crazy for a week.

Them days will never come back. No, sir.

Not with this Government in power.

What's more, the stuff today ain't got the same kick in it.

It's adulterated, I guess. Like everything else.

There's no honest trader in the world now.

You got something there, buddy. When they sold you dope in the good old days it was real dope.

Certainly was.

Shock for widow

"Lady, refined widow, lonely (55) and good background, would like to make friends gentleman (not Labour)—Personal column in provincial newspaper."

ARE you the refined widow?

A Yes.

I am the gentleman, not Labour. About this refinement. You never drink tea out of a saucer?

When you drink it out of a cup, do you hold the handle between the thumb and fore-

finger and raise the little finger?

Always.

Do you use a napkin or a serviette?

Serviette.

When introduced, do you say: "Hello, there" or "Delighted to make your acquaintance"?

Delighted to make your acquaintance.

What's your idea of a refined drink for a lady? Port and lemonade?

Of course.

You spend your holidays at Bournemouth?

Usually.

Bad and breakfast in a quiet street, beans on toast in select cafes, and Sunday afternoon tea in the Palm Court lounge?

If I can afford it.

Fond of music?

Passionately.

"Blue Danube" and "The Gondoliers"?

My favourites.

Well, that's about all.

All? But I must know something about you. You're not a Socialist, are you?

I hate the sight of Socialists.

Splendid. You think they're inefficient and corrupt?

By their handling of foreign affairs I think they're a menace to world peace and the enemies of the people.

How refreshing. And your work?

For political reasons I am making a survey of the behaviour of the under-privileged middle-classes with a view to changing their opinions and getting this Government out.

You're employed by the Conservative Party, of course?

No, by the Communist Party.

(London Express Service)

*"Make this your most
Successful Summer"*

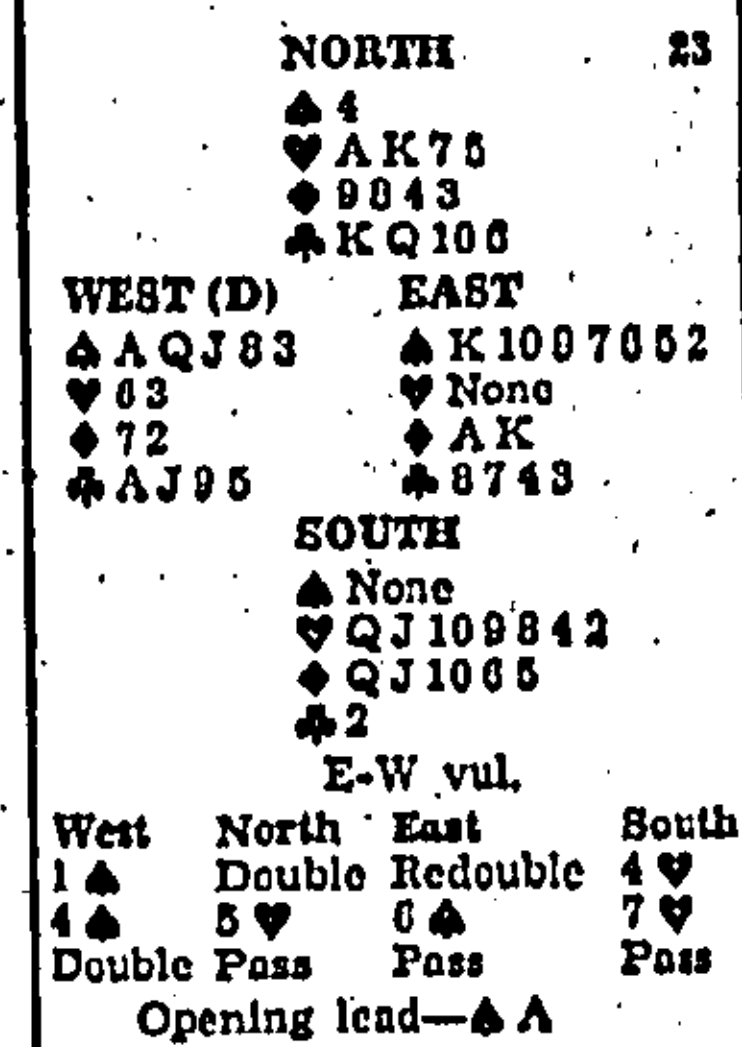


• BY • THE • WAY •
by *Beachcomber*

HERE is good news for enormous women. An American "travel agency" offers a new kind of vacation life on a Transatlantic liner, "if you will just drop us a line and say that you are interested in ships built around you."

At the docks in New York you may see groups of vast women in white uniforms who stand quite still while the ship-builders cut off a bit of deck here or there to make room for them. The mountainous ladies will find everything from "individually con-

ed each other how the whole thing had started, but the lonely runner of Chapter I was now somewhere among the "anonymous crowd," the "horde," the "masses." Making surveying the daveelbawd mob with disapproval. Then, slowly and surely, the crowd began to go. They were not going to go, but their feet and dispersed, and hastily summoned doctors arrived to attend to minor flesh wounds, bruises, scratches, and abrasions. The mob settled down to normal. But from that day the sight of a man hurrying through the streets of New York for every resident to lock his door and remain in his room until the danger was over.



Sport

The pursuit (VII)

DUSK was falling as the wild-eyed, exhausted crowd at last reached the ground floor and spread like an unfriendly wave and then like a hail storm. Men and women collapsed in breathless heaps. Groans were heard. "Oh! I can't go another step!" "I can't go over again." "One or two inquisitive victims ask-

THE buying and selling of footballers takes up so much time and energy that one or two clubs have been known to be more profitable to cut out all matches, and concentrate on making money by selling their players and buying new teams cheap. As there would be no question of playing football, a tenth-rate team would be sold for a fortune and then sold at a small profit to some other nonplaying club. This added to the profits of the original club, and the players could be the managers to retire to posts in the pool organisations.

YOUR BIRTHDAY . . . By STELLA

couldn't actually be made? He felt a bit sorry when the hand was over, but he didn't feel foolish.

He thought that the opponent had at least an even chance of

make "life" and "death" hands in that way. The South would be reasonable to assume that they could make five or ten slam:

If South passed all ten slams, the opponents would win 100 points and South would lose 1,500 points on the other five hands, for a net score of about 7,500 points. If South bid seven hearts against each slam he would lose a net sum of 1,500 points per hand. In ten hands he would be 2,500 points better off.

This argument doesn't alter the fact that East made a fine stab at six spades. I'll know South's mind and he deliberately gave South the chance to make the obvious sacrifice bid.

♥ ♣ CARD Sense ♠

The tin soldier stretched out his arms toward the window.

"ed the sunlight, and Mother and Father could see that that was the reason why it was stretching. None of you need the sunlight. So it won't do you a bit of good to stretch."

With a sigh they all agreed with her. All except the rattle doll who said: "Maybe we don't need the sunlight, but we'd certainly like it."

need the sunlight, but we'd certainly enjoy playing in it."

So this is the play that Ann and Harold figured out. The made all the toys sit in a crowd inside the little yellow truck. And when the children came to take the truck out they exclaimed: "Just look at them! They want to go out for a ride."

And they all went out, happy as larks . . . or rather, happy as the geranium, for ~~was~~ the happiest of all.

nd Simon—9

and I've just come to live near here." "Well, I'm hunting for wild irises for my mummy," said Rupert smiling. "Would you like to help? The stalks should be about that long." The boy looked quite blank. "Wild irises? I shouldn't know one if I saw it," he murmured.

CHess PROBLEM



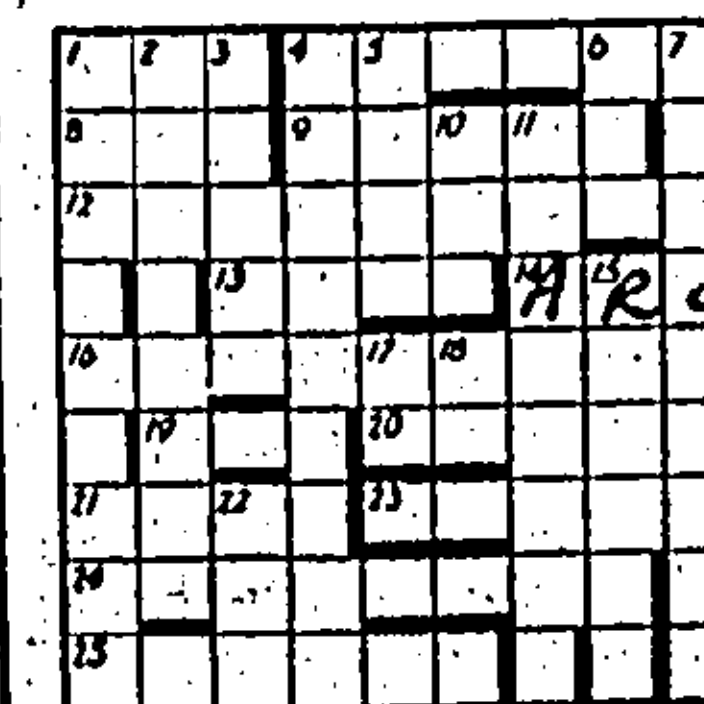
and I've just come to live near here." "Well, I'm hunting for wild irises for my mummy," says Rupert smiling. "Would you say to help? The stalks should be about this long." The boy looks quite blank. "Wild irises? shouldn't I know one if I saw it?" he murmurs.

CHess PROBLEM



White, 9 pieces.
 White to play: mate in two.
 Solution: to yesterday's problem:
 1. Q-QB3, any; 2. K5 (ch) (dis. ch) mates.

CROSSWORD



Across

1. Short miss. (3)
4. Master another way to flow.
8. Put this in sty for a floor. (3)
9. This may pick you up. (5)
12. They are played "on the cou
(4, 6) 13. Simple cadet?
14. Bend in starch. (3)
16. He wants "action." (4)

Check Your Knowledge

1. Name the first state in the United States to give women the right to vote.
2. What is a more common name for lamina?
3. Name the river that forms the entire boundary between the state of Texas and Mexico.
4. Where is the Sea of Cortez?
5. What mountain system divides France from Spain?
6. Who was King of France at the outbreak of the French Revolution?

INTELLIGENCE TEST

EXPLOSION

By T. O. HARE

"HARRI at that!" cried a Spaniard, "my nice four o'clock tea."

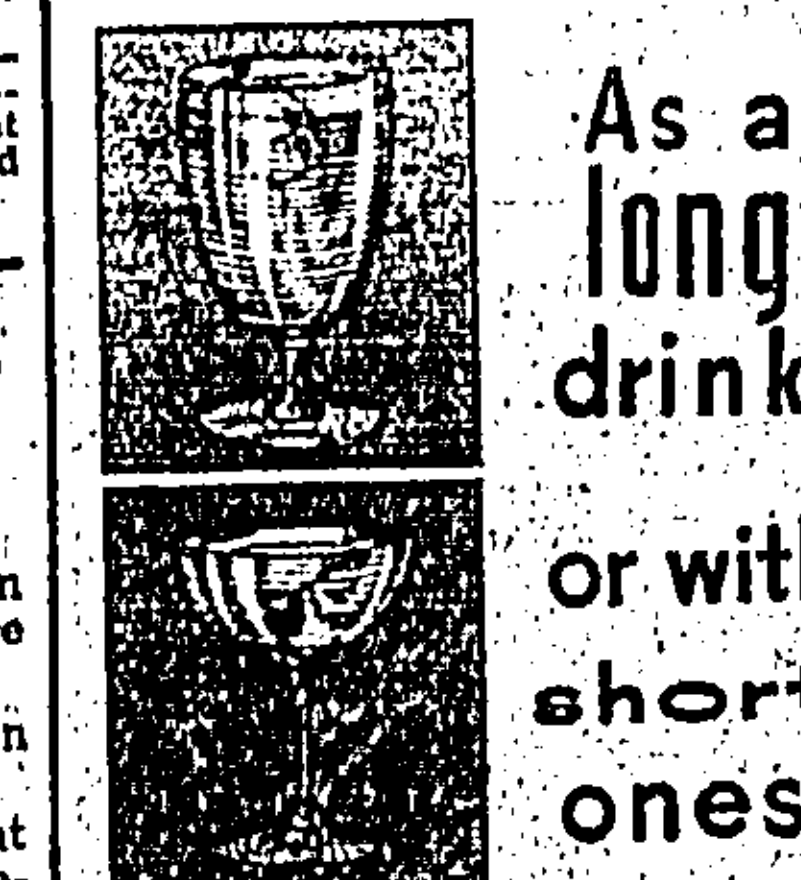
"Yes," said the girl, "is uncorrect."

"That was intended for me!"

The episode is perhaps unfamiliar. That heading worry us. The first mistake was a mistake of one degree.

(Continued on Page 10)

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or with
short
ones

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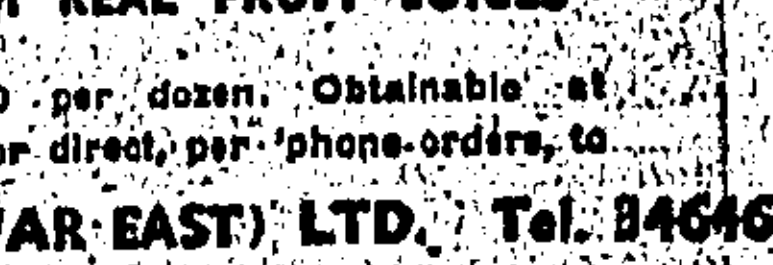
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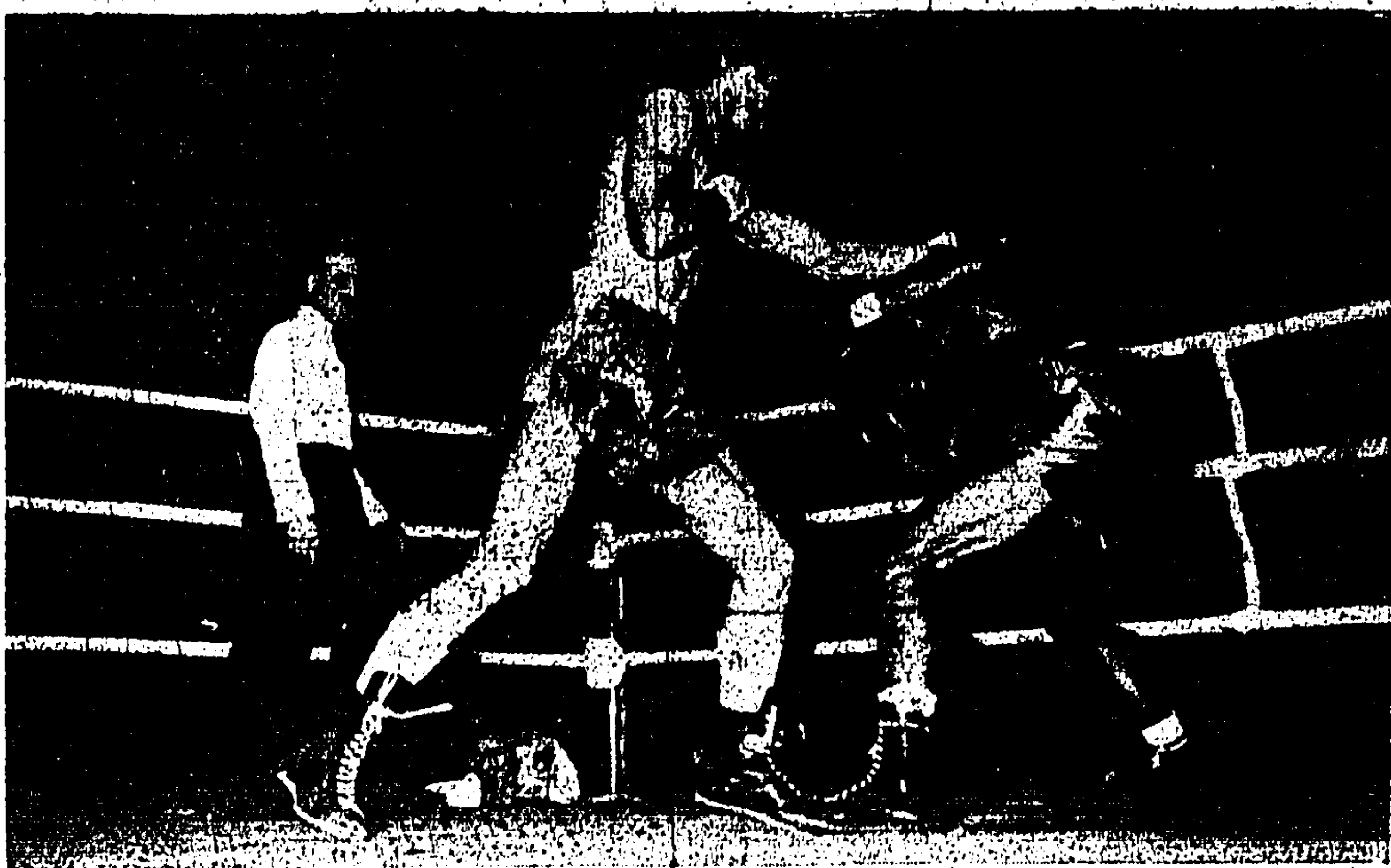
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For further information please telephone the Secretary (2291)

TURPIN WADES INTO SUGAR RAY



ROUND-BY-ROUND How Randolph Turpin Won By PETER WILSON

So Randolph Turpin is champion of the world. He out-fought and out-punched Sugar Ray Robinson, of the U.S., coloured holder of the middleweight title, from start to finish at Earl's Court, London.

Referee Eugene Henderson didn't need to think twice before he signalled "Turpin wins." The boy from Leamington Spa had not lost more than a couple of rounds.

The weights were announced as Robinson 11st. 0½lb, Turpin 11st. 4½lb.

Here is the round-by-round story of the fight.

Round One.—Robinson landed the first punch, a left hook to the head. But Turpin, after landing a hard right to the head, was warned for a right to the back of the body.

It was the first glimpse of the dreaded kidney punch.

Robinson held on at the end of the round, which went to Turpin.

Round Two.—Robinson tried a hard left hook at the start of the second, missed badly, but recovered himself very fast. Turpin landed with a left, but didn't hurt his man.

All the attack was Turpin's until Robinson crossed a right, which the British champion blocked. After a long clinch Turpin shook his man with a right upper-cut.

Robinson was doing most of the holding and least of the punching. Turpin had never been more confident and again he took the round.

TERRIFIC LEFT

Round Three.—A terrific left hook sent Turpin reeling back at the start of the third, but Robinson missed with the following right.

Turpin came back to land with rabbit punches in a clinch.

Robinson's hair was golly-wogged by now, and after a clinch referee Eugene Henderson warned both for holding.

Turpin really shook his man with a left hook to the head—the hardest punch so far.

A left hook and a right cross shook Robinson badly just before the bell. Turpin's round again.

Round Four.—Robinson got through first and Turpin was warned for pulling his man on to a punch.

There were two good straight lefts to the face by Turpin, and he took the round by a slight edge with a left hook to the jaw, right at the end.

Round Five.—Robinson missed again with a swinging left hook, but he was riding more of Turpin's punches.

Turpin landed a fierce right cross which made Robinson waver and the British champion followed up his advantage to take yet another round.

HE WON

Round Six.—Turpin got through with a long left, but Robinson caught him with a right under the heart. A left hook from Turpin to the body made Robinson wince, and he was looking really worried.

As well as hitting hard, Turpin was boxing extremely well, but Robinson came back with a really good left hook to the chin.

A following right made Turpin's knees buckle, but he had the sense to fight back furiously and stayed off any further damage until the end of the round, when another right cross dazed him again.

Round Seven.—A left hook from Robinson shook Turpin again, and once more he followed with a savage right to the jaw.

There was a tremendous collision of heads, and Robinson came out with his left eye pouring blood.

A left hook sent Robinson staggering, but he came back to batter away at the body. It was a tremendous fight. Turpin's round on the damage achieved.

UNHAPPY RAY

Round Eight.—Robinson's eye had stopped bleeding, but he was still unhappy at the end of Turpin's long left.

Turpin was ducking and weaving better than ever before, but inside Robinson was doing most of the damage.

Turpin landed one very hard right to the body but Robinson came back with lefts and rights to the head. An even round.

Round Nine.—For the first time in his life Turpin had to come out for the ninth round. Robinson was moving as fast as ever and got through with lefts and rights to the jaw, but his left eye was puffed, and seeping blood.

There was a lot of mauling until three straight Turpin lefts rounded almost as though they had broken Robinson's jaw.

Turpin looked as though he had only just begun. Robinson looked as though he had been through a meat-grinder. It was Turpin's round.

Round Ten.—Turpin was coolness personified. Most of the time he relied on his long, long left, but occasionally he slipped rights, as though he were the maestro.

Once Robinson landed with a right which seemed near the kidneys. Immediately Robinson stepped back, hypogised, and shook hands.

Round Eleven.—Turpin went forward all the time, but Robinson was catching with half-bolo punches to the body, mostly with the right.

Robinson was certainly scoring most inside, but there was too much holding and mauling. Robinson's round.

Round Twelve.—Blood was coming from Turpin's tongue, but he still dominated the exchanges.

Robinson's eye was bleeding furiously again and he looked in real trouble at the end of the round.

NEEDED K.O.

Round Thirteen.—Robinson was now so far behind on points that it looked as though he would have to score a knock-out to win.

Turpin appeared stronger, more powerful everywhere. Turpin's round once more.

Round Fourteen.—Robinson fought back until a terrific right from Turpin to the jaw had him really hurt.

Turpin was literally the coolest man in the place for he wasn't even sweating. He continued his barrage right up to the bell, when he was driving Robinson pell-mell in front of him.

Round Fifteen.—Robinson was doing nothing but holding as Turpin rammed his right to the body and his left powerful left to the face. At the end of the fight Turpin was victorious.

Robinson covers up after Turpin has narrowly missed him with a straight left. At that stage, late in the fight, Sugar Ray's hair was standing up on end, his eyes were blinking and his arms clawing at Turpin's arm.—Express Photo.

Inter-League Football

London, July 17. The International Football League Board, meeting under the presidency of Mr P. J. Casey, of Elre, have decided on the following dates for inter-league fixtures the next season.

September 26—Scottish League versus Irish League in Glasgow.

October 10—Football League versus Football League of Ireland in England.

October 31—Football League versus Scottish League in England.

March 17—Football League of Ireland versus Scottish League in Dublin.

April 23—Football League versus Irish League in Belfast.

The idea of the Irish League and the Football League of Ireland combining and putting one team only into the competition was discussed, but the parties concerned did not think that the time was yet ripe for this move.

The matter was deferred for future development.—Reuter.

DAVIS CUP

Germany In European Zone Final

Munich, July 17. Germany, competing for the first time since the war, today reached the European zone final in the Davis Cup lawn tennis competition.

They beat Italy, zone winners in 1949, by three matches to two here.

In the last singles today, Gottfried Von Cramm, the 41-year-old German ace, clinched the title by beating Romano del Bello (Italy) 7-5, 6-4, 4-6, 6-4. The match was postponed from yesterday because of rain with Von Cramm leading by two sets to one.

Germany's opponents in the zone final will be the winners of the match starting today between Sweden and the Philippines in Sweden.

Sweden won the European Zone last year.—Reuter.

SWEDEN LEADS 2-0

Stockholm, July 17. Sweden took a 2-0 lead in the European semi-final of the Davis Cup which started in Bastad today.

Sven Davidsson (Sweden) beat Felleisimo Ampon (Philippines), 6-1, 6-4, 4-6, 6-2. Lennart Everslin (Sweden) beat Raymundo Deyro (Philippines), 6-1, 6-3, 6-2.

Davidsson was magnificent in the first set against Ampon, while Ampon did not have his usual power of the ball. The Swede took the set easily by 6-1. Davidsson put on the steam to win the second set. However, he lost the third to the diminutive Filipino 4-6.

In the fourth set, Ampon grabbed the initiative and was superior all round. Davidsson was doomed and seemed to let up, but he came back in the final and decisive set. He beat Ampon after strong net play, and Ampon missed several easy balls.

In the second match, Bergelin easily defeated Deyro. Bergelin is Sweden's top-ranking player.—United Press.

IP AT EDINBURGH

Edinburgh, July 17. Ede Surgress (South Africa) and K. H. Ip (Hongkong) were among the third round winners when the Scottish men's singles lawn tennis championship was continued today.

Surgress beat A. K. Padojinski without losing a game, 6-0, 6-0, 6-0. Ip defeated E. C. Fraser 6-1, 6-2.—Reuter.

Mac Joachim Loses Sight Of One Eye

London, July 17. Mac Joachim, the India-born light heavyweight boxer, has lost the sight of one eye and the vision of the other is seriously impaired.

These facts and his retirement from boxing were announced at a boxing match here tonight. A ringside collision on his behalf resulted in £230.—Reuter.

THE GRIEF OF MRS ROBINSON



At the ringside Sugar Ray's wife watches her husband being battered to defeat. She presses her hand to her mouth while his sister, Evelyn, closes her eyes.—Express Photo.

Turpin Can Take Punishment Says ARCHIE QUICK

For five years of his professional life of 43 fights, Randolph Turpin has been knocking out his opponents so quickly that he has never been forced to take punishment. Everyone has always asked: "Can he take it?" And as Turpin said to me some while ago: "Why should I?" Now we know the answer.

The new middleweight champion of the world—Britain's first since Bob Fitzsimmons beat Nephreil Jack Dempsey in New Orleans in January 1901—took all the punches holder Sugar Ray Robinson could deliver at the Earl's Court arena and never blinked an eyelid.

In this most sensational of all post-war fights Robinson often played a tattoo on Randolph's ribs and continuously whipped in a looped underarm right to the heart, but Turpin did not have a single red patch showing on his body as his hand was raised in triumph at the finish. He must have been perfectly trained.

Perhaps the most significant feature was that when the men entered the ring, Robinson, surrounded by a retinue of seconds, was jumpy and kept tapping with his left foot while the gloves were fitted in direct contrast to Turpin, who sat in his corner perfectly relaxed, smiling and talking easily. He maintained his calm composure from first to last, leaving all the excitement to his probably adoring brothers Dick and Jackie.

A LASTING MEMORY
What a trio they were. Between rounds Randolph listened carefully to the counsels of ex-champion Dick, and a lasting memory with me will be of Dick Turpin standing in the ring when the decision was announced, open-mouthed and stricken dumb while the tears streamed down his face as he stared at his young world champion brother.

Nor shall I expect to see again for a long while the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Rosebery, my lords Beverbrook and Bute, and a host of other celebrities from every walk of life stamping and cheering with utter abandon while the huge

AAF MEETING

A meeting of the Nominating Committee of the Amateur Athletic Federation of Hongkong will be held at the Victoria Recreation Club on Friday, July 20, at 6.15 p.m.

Give Your Baby's Soft, Tender Skin Palmolive's Loving Care!



Let this gentle lather baby your own delicate skin, too!

Give your baby the same skin care that is given the world's most famous children, the Dionne Quintuplets. The Quints have, used pure, mild Palmolive since they were old enough to take soap and water baths. Palmolive gives your baby the fresh, clean skin that assures you that he will be admired by all.

Since Palmolive Soap is right for your baby's tender skin, why not choose it for your own skin, too?



After baby's bath, make baby comfortable with Calgate Baby Powder.
DAILY BATHE YOUR BABY WITH PALMOLIVE SOAP



Early on—Turpin has Robinson in trouble. General Express Photo.

Robinson covers up after Turpin has narrowly missed him with a straight left. At that stage, late in the fight, Sugar Ray's hair was standing up on end, his eyes were blinking and his arms clawing at Turpin's arm.—Express Photo.

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"HUNAN"	Tientsin	10 a.m. 10th July
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"YCHOW"	Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	5 p.m. 21st July
"SHENKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 24th July
"HANYANG"	Tientsin	5 p.m. 25th July
"SZECHUEN"	Bangkok	5 p.m. 26th July
"YUNNAN"	Macassar, Sourabaya, Semarang, Cheribon & Djakarta	5 p.m. 26th July
"SHENKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 31st July
"BOOCHOW"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	5 p.m. 1st Aug.

ARRIVALS FROM

"YCHOW"	Bangkok	9 a.m. 10th July
"HANYANG"	Tientsin	10th July
"SHENKING"	Keelung	7 a.m. 22nd July
"HUPH"	Tientsin	23rd July
"SZECHUEN"	Kobe	24/25th July
"YUNNAN"	Kobe	25th July
"SHANSI"	Osaka	26th July

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"ANING"	Sydney & Melbourne	Noon 25th July
"TAIWAN"	Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama & Kobe	p.m. 25th July
"FENGNING"	Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama & Kobe	27th July
"CHANGTE"	Japan	18th Aug.
"TAIWAN"	Sydney & Melbourne	19th Aug.

ARRIVALS FROM

"FENGNING"	Melbourne & Manila	p.m. 19th July
"TAIWAN"	Sydney & Brisbane	p.m. 21st July
"ANING"	Kobe	22nd July
"CHANGTE"	Australia & Manila	9th Aug.
"TAIWAN"	Japan	16th Aug.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said

"CALCHAS"	Liverpool	23rd July
"AENEAS"	Liverpool & Glasgow	4th Aug.
"PATROCLUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	6th Aug.

Scheduled sailings from Europe

Sails		
Liverpool		Arrives Hong Kong
G. "PATROCLUS"	do	In Port Holt's Wharf
S. "AGAPENOR"	do	20th July
G. "AENEAS"	do	2nd Aug.
S. "AUTOMEDON"	do	11th Aug.
G. "PERSEUS"	17th July	16th Aug.
G. "MYRMIDON"	21st July	24th Aug.
G. "HARON"	28th July	31st Aug.
S. "ELEPHANT"	4th Aug.	8th Sept.
G. "PYRRHUS"	18th Aug.	15th Sept.

G. Loading Glasgow before Liverpool.
S. Loading Swanes before Liverpool.
Unscheduled.

Carriers' option to proceed via other ports to load & discharge cargo.

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"DONA AURORA"	25th Aug.

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Route	Departs Hongkong	Arrives HK (on return)
HK/Bangkok/Singapore (DC-4)	7.30 a.m. Tues, Fri. 6.30 a.m. Wed, Sat.	
HK/Singapore/Batavia (DC-4)	1.00 p.m. Wed. 1.00 p.m. Thurs.	
HK/Manila/B.N. Borneo (DC-3)	7.00 a.m. Wed. 4.45 p.m. Thurs.	
HK/Hongkong (DC-3)	7.00 a.m. Fri. 4.00 p.m. Fri.	

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SHIPS	FROM	DUE
"BENVORLICH"	U.K. via Singapore	on or abt. 28th July
"BENMHOR"	do	12th Aug.
"BENALDER"	do	19th Aug.
"BENNEVIS"	do	24th Aug.
"BENVANNOCH"	do	18th Sept.
"BENAVON"	do	23rd Sept.

SAILINGS Loading on or abt.

"BENVORLICH"	London, Hamburg, Rotterdam & Antwerp	31st July
"BENMHOR"	Havre, Rotterdam & Antwerp	18th Aug.
"BENNEVIS"	Avonmouth, London & Middleborough	20th Aug.
"BENALDER"	Liverpool, Dublin, Hamburg & Antwerp	6th Sept.
"BENVANNOCH"	Liverpool, Glasgow, Avonmouth & Hull	23rd Sept.

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DEATHS

DRUMMOND—At Tientsin, Peking on 10th July 1951. The result of an accident. James H. Drummond, Chief Engineer, of 20 Stirling Road, Killybeg, Scotland.

SANTOS—Ubaldo Antonio on 10th July 1951 at 4 a.m. Aged 58. Funeral will pass the Monument at 5.30 p.m. today. No flowers by request.

FOR SALE

NEW STOCK ARRIVED Columbia Copperplate Pencils. HB and B 32 per gross, \$3 per dozen, \$0.20 each on sale at "S. C. M. Post."

WEIGHTS AND MEASUREMENTS of cargo exported from Hongkong and South China, compiled by the S. C. M. Post.

REWARD

THE GREAT NORTH-EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY offer a reward of HK\$5,000.00 (Five thousand) to anyone giving information to the Police or the Company leading to recovery of cable or arrest and conviction of the thieves who stole 3.36 miles of cable about 37 miles from Hong Kong 8th July.

NOTICE

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

Special Cash Sweep on the Kwangtung Handicap. Saturday, 6th October, 1951. Tickets in the above at \$2.00 each may be obtained at the Treasurers' Comptroller Office, 1st Floor, Telephone House, and at the Club's Branch Offices, situated at:—

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Over 100,000 tickets sold to date.

S. A. SLEAP, Secretary.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

m/v "ANCHISE"

Damaged cargo ex this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10th Wharf from 10 a.m. on July 20 and 21, 1951, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, July 18, 1951.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES PER AUSTRALIA-WEST PACIFIC LINE

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are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and condition of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the godowns for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors. Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on the 17th July, 1951.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 17th July, 1951, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before the 25th July, 1951, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1951.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

Consignees per Company's

m.s. "EPINAL"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and condition of storage, and where delivery may be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Damaged packages are to be left in the godowns for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors. Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on Saturday, 21st July, 1951.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after 23rd July, 1951, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before 10th August, 1951, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

CIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1951.

Abadan Policy Conflict

Abadan, July 17.

An increasing conflict appeared today between statements of policy on Abadan from the British Government in London and the actual programme of continuing the evacuation here.

The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Herbert Morrison, was reported to have reiterated yesterday that he wanted the British staff here to make every effort to sit tight and stay on as long as possible. The actual "back to Britain" schedule here calls for 300 more technicians from the refinery to leave on special flights between Thursday and the end of the month.

That will leave less than 400 of the normal staff of 757 out of the normal 1,740.

Anglo-Iranian Oil Company representative Alex Mason said today:

"There has been no change in the plans for their departure. We are still sending men home as fast as the reduced operations leave them with no jobs to do."

The Persians, however, nodded knowingly over Mr Morrison's statement.

They have been saying all along that the British "will not really pull out," but will keep enough experts here to keep both refinery and fields going.

Associated Press.

Schacht Going To Djakarta

Rome, July 17.

Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, the former President of the German Reichsbank under Hitler, will leave Rome by air for Indonesia on July 18.

Dr. Schacht arrived in Rome with his wife a few days ago. He will stop at Cairo, Calcutta, Bangkok and Singapore, before arriving in Djakarta on August 2.

Dr. Schacht is going on the invitation of the Indonesian Government.—United Press.

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m.s. "CORFU"	20th September	20th October

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Outwards	Due Hongkong	From
m.v. "BOUDAN"	2nd Aug.	London & Continent

Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	For
m.s. "SINGAPORE"	27th July	London & Continent

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m.s. "ORDIA"

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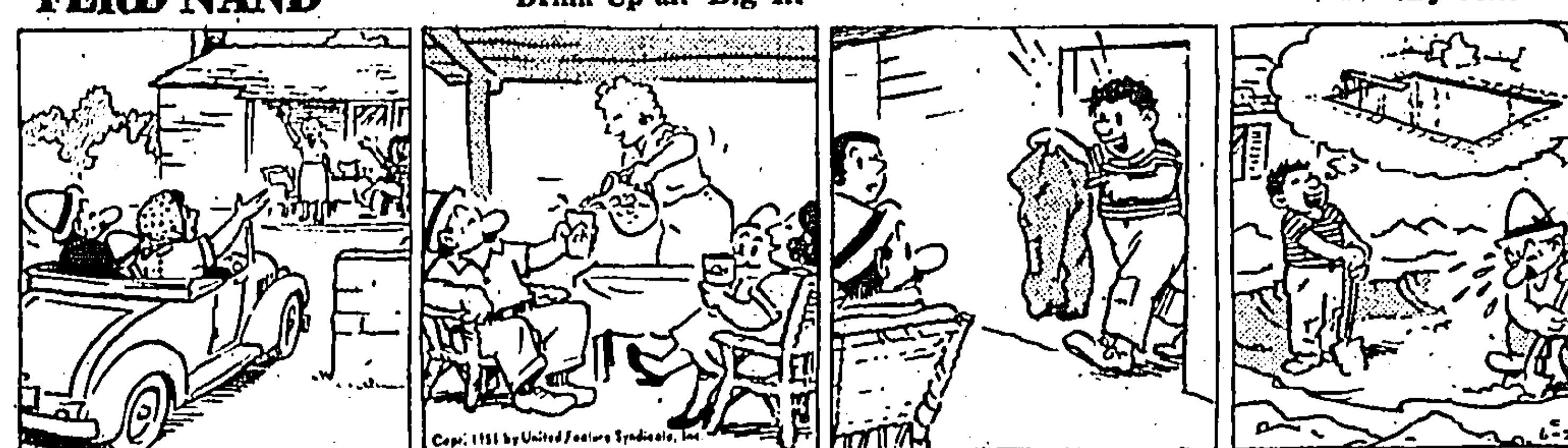
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NOVEL CAMPAIGN FOR PEACE

Rome, July 17.

Representatives of more than 30,000 ex-Servicemen of two World Wars in 18 countries of Europe, America and Asia, will meet here tomorrow to plan a novel "Warriors' Peace Front".

The 150 representatives will be attending the first world congress of the International Federation of War Veterans Organizations.

The congress has been called as an emergency measure to unite ex-combatants in a new battle for peace, a spokesman said here today.

Ex-Servicemen's associations in all "Iron Curtain" countries were invited to the congress but declined.

Yugoslavia, however, has sent a delegation headed by General Mito Miletic, one of the 10 "National Heroes" of his country.

The other countries represented are the United States, France, Belgium, Italy, Turkey, Holland, Luxembourg, Greece and the Philippines.

Ex-Servicemen's associations from eight other countries will send observers.

They will come from Britain, Canada (Canadian pensioners' association and army, navy and air force veterans in Canada), Denmark, Finland, Israel, Norway, Portugal and Pakistan.

The International Federation is supported mainly from funds from United States veterans' organizations. It was founded in Paris last November.—Reuters.

Washington, July 17.

The Government today authorized automobile manufacturers to put spare tires back on new passenger cars immediately. At the same time, it authorized 678 small manufacturers of rubber products to start using more rubber—United Press.

R. I. L.

ROYAL INTEROCEAN LINES

ARRIVALS

Date	Ship	From
In Port	"RUYA"	Japan
22nd July	"BOISSEVAIN"	Macassar, Java Ports & Singapore
1st Aug.	"VAN HEUTZ"	S. America, S. Africa, Singapore
4th Aug.	"TJISADANE"	Japan
8th Aug.	"TASMAN"	S. America, S. Africa, Singapore & Manila
9th Aug.	"TJISADANE"	Japan
11th Aug.	"TJISADANE"	Macassar, Java Ports & Singapore
14th Aug.	"BOISSEVAIN"	Japan

SAILINGS

Date	Ship	To
20th July	"RUYA"	Manila, Singapore, S. Africa & S. America
3rd Aug.	"TJISADANE"	Singapore, Java Ports & Macassar
5th Aug.	"BOISSEVAIN"	Japan
6th Aug.	"VAN HEUTZ"	Singapore, Penang & Belawan
11th Aug.	"TASMAN"	Macassar, Tg. Priok & Belawan
21st Aug.	"TJISADANE"	Manila, Singapore, Java Ports & Macassar
23rd Aug.	"BOISSEVAIN"	Manila, Singapore, S. Africa & S. America

Agents: HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINE

ARRIVALS

Date	Ship	From
21st July	"AAGTEKERK"	Europe & Singapore
12th Aug.	"AAGTEKERK"	Japan
2nd week Aug.	"ALMEREK"	Europe & Singapore
Mid. Sept.	"ALMEREK"	Japan

SAILINGS

Date	Ship	To
24th July	"AAGTEKERK"	Japan via Manila
17th Aug.	"AAGTEKERK"	Manila, Singapore & Europe
2nd week Aug.	"ALMEREK"	Japan via Manila
Mid. Sept.	"ALMEREK"	Manila, Singapore & Europe

Foreign Buying Of Gold In U.S. Shows Big Drop

Washington, July 18.

Foreign purchases of United States gold have dropped sharply after a year-long spurge reduced this country's reserves by more than \$2,500,000,000.

The Treasury reported today that the second quarter of this year's net sales of gold to foreign governments totalled only \$55,000,000.

The sharp drop was believed to have been caused in part by the reduction in the amount of United States foreign aid—a major source of American dollars which could be used to buy gold.

The United States bought large quantities of gold from foreign countries during and immediately after World War II when selling gold was one of the few ways Europe could obtain badly needed dollars.

But the Marshall Plan replaced gold as the prime source of dollars. Eventually, it provided foreign governments with enough dollars to buy back the gold they sold to the United States a few years earlier.

The United States gold reserve was about \$22,000,000,000 in 1940. By the end of 1949 it reached the peak of nearly \$24,500,000,000. Now it is down to \$21,750,000,000.

NOT ALARMED

Treasury officials were never alarmed at foreign purchases, because the United States still had far more gold than it actually needed. There is a legal minimum which must be held in the Treasury—about \$11,000,000,000—to back up the currency.

The sales also turned out to be a handy tool against inflation, because foreign governments deposited in American banks to pay for gold, thus reducing the amount of money in circulation.

But United States officials are suspicious that some of the gold has found its way into the black market abroad where it is being sold for \$42 per ounce compared with the \$35 official sale price in the United States. The International Monetary Fund recently asked all member countries to guard against the black market because of resulting pressure on the United States to raise its official price. The Treasury refused steadfastly to do this.—United Press.

DUPONT SALES INCREASED

Wilmington, July 17.

The E. I. DuPont de Nemours and Company reported sales for the first six months of this year totalled \$770,000,000 or 32 per cent higher than a similar period last year.

In a preliminary report which does not include net income for the period the company said earnings for the first half amounted to \$42.50 a share. Last year earnings for the six months equaled \$2.58 a share.—Associated Press.

THREAT TO CUT QUOTA OF COPPER

Washington, July 17.

Commerce Department officials said today the United States copper export quota for India will be cut drastically if there is any indication that the metal might be used for war with Pakistan.

Officials in both the Commerce and State Departments expressed growing concern over the deterioration of Indo-Pakistan relations resulting from the massing of Indian troops on the Pakistani frontier. Events there are being watched closely and a State Department official said information was expected at any moment through official channels from New Delhi and Karachi to shed more light on the situation there.

A high policy-making official in the Commerce Department said the copper export quota for India will depend on further information on the possibility of war between the two countries. It is still too early to say what the result will be, he said, because the present picture of events there is based on rumour, claims and counter-claims.

The copper export quota for the third quarter is expected to be set within the next two weeks, he said, and if there is any good indication that India might divert its copper imports to bullets, the Indian quota will be cut.—United Press.

Conference On Germany's Debts Ends

London, July 17.

The three-power preliminary conference on Germany's external debts ended successfully here tonight according to a usually reliable source.

A final conference of about 25 nations will be held in London in September to work out an overall formula for an international agreement on Germany's external debts. The representatives who attended the discussions will now study privately the various other aspects of the debt problem until they reconvene in September.—Reuter.

Kwangtung's Grain Crop

Tokyo, July 17.

Peking Radio said tonight that the grain crop in Kwangtung Province was expected to increase by 107,000 tons as a result of irrigation works constructed during the past half year.

The Radio added that sugar cane, jute, tobacco, silk, cotton and fruit crops had also increased greatly.—Reuter.

DULL DAY ON LONDON EXCHANGE

London, July 17.

Trading was light and price changes minor on the Stock Exchange today.

British Government bonds held steady. Shipbuilding stocks and other selected industrials scored small gains. Textile shares were slightly lower.

The Financial Times' index was 130.8, unchanged. Japanese bonds: "A" (14. of 1950) 81½, "B" (14. of 1950) 81½, "C" (14. of 1950) 81½, "D" (14. of 1950) 81½, "E" (14. of 1950) 81½. Consolidated Associated Press and United Press.

ADVANCE IN NY

New York, July 17.

The stock market advanced today after early hesitancy was caused by moderate buying interest.

Leaders limited their gains to around the dollar a share level. Fractional losses were scattered. Volume was around 1,200,000 shares.

Chief interest was the sharp advance of Shell Oil, Northern Pacific, Amerasia Petroleum and Montana-Dakota Utilities. These issues were bid together because Shell brought in a new important wildcat oil well in Montana on property leased from Northern Pacific near Amerasia's Discovery well in the Williston Basin of North Dakota, areas covered by the Montana-Dakota Utilities.

Bonds were mixed, with changes narrow. Curb stocks tended lower. On the downside were Consolidated Mining and Smelting, Crepe Petroleum, and Kaiser Frayer.

Dow Jones Averages: 253.89
20 Industrials 75.98
10 Railroads 43.07
10 Utilities 43.07
—Associated Press.

Decline In NY Cotton

New York, July 17.

Cotton futures closed 75 to 95 cents a bale lower. October 34.74, December 34.61, March 34.58, May 34.54, July 34.50, September 34.46, November 34.42, January 34.38, March 34.34, May 34.30, July 34.26, September 34.22, November 34.18, January 34.14, March 34.10, May 34.06, July 34.02, September 34.00, November 33.96, January 33.92, March 33.88, May 33.84, July 33.80, September 33.76, November 33.72, January 33.68, March 33.64, May 33.60, July 33.56, September 33.52, November 33.48, January 33.44, March 33.40, May 33.36, July 33.32, September 33.28, November 33.24, January 33.20, March 33.16, May 33.12, July 33.08, September 33.04, November 33.00, January 32.96, March 32.92, May 32.88, July 32.84, September 32.80, November 32.76, January 32.72, March 32.68, May 32.64, July 32.60, September 32.56, November 32.52, January 32.48, March 32.44, May 32.40, July 32.36, September 32.32, November 32.28, January 32.24, March 32.20, May 32.16, July 32.12, September 32.08, November 32.04, January 32.00, March 31.96, May 31.92, July 31.88, September 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Accused Man's Crass Stupidity

UTTERED LETTERS WITH MENACES

Describing accused's act as one of crass stupidity, Mr. A. J. Clifford (instructed by Mr. I. W. Gunter) pleaded for leniency on behalf of Li Chi-man, 20, indicted on two counts of uttering letters demanding money with menaces, before the Senior Pulao Judge, Mr. Justice Gould, in the Criminal Sessions this morning.

Li was accused of uttering a letter demanding HK\$500 from Chung Kam-sing with menaces, on March 2, 1951, and of uttering another letter demanding US\$5,000, also from Chung, on March 13, 1951. Li pleaded guilty to the indictments.

Mr. D. E. Greenfield, acting Crown Counsel, said that in fact there were three letters, but the third letter was more or less a reminder of the second.

The letters directed the money to be put into a waste paper basket and left at a certain locality indicated.

Complainant took the letters to the Police and on their instructions enclosed the money demanded and left it at the desired place. Complainant stood beside the paper basket, but no one approached him.

Another appointment was made and this time accused came along and picked up the basket. He was arrested in the act of doing so, Counsel said. At the police station, accused admitted writing the letters. He said he was in adverse circumstances and had no work.

LENIENCY PLEA

Before pleading for leniency on behalf of the accused, Mr. Clifford called accused's younger sister, Li Choy-hing, married woman, to testify to his character.

Li said they lived together in Amoy before coming to Hongkong. Accused was normally good and quite intelligent. He had never been in trouble before. She would have helped him had he appealed to her for assistance.

Pleading in mitigation, Mr. Clifford said that this was not the usual type of demanding money with menaces. Inasmuch as it was a case of youthful stupidity. Accused got into financial troubles and instead of going to his sister for help he thought he could get out of them by attempting to get money from the rich father of a person he knew. This, Counsel described, was crass stupidity on the part of the accused. How unprofessional and stupid was accused was apparent in his testimony. First he wrote the letters himself, secondly he did everything himself, that was, collecting the money, etc. and when he was caught he was honest enough to admit everything. He made it as easy for the Police as possible to clear up the matter. Counsel said that the letters revealed schoolboy nonsense.

STUPID MENACES

The threats were never of violence and it was obvious he had no intention of carrying them out. It seemed to Counsel that they were silly, stupid types of menaces, that were not likely to put anyone in fear.

In answer to his Lordship, Mr. Clifford agreed that it was a menace, but it was not a particularly bad one, at least not one of violence. In other words an extraordinarily mild one.

In passing sentence, his Lordship said that this type of crime had been dealt with severely in the past. At one time it was extremely prevalent in the Colony. He accepted, in the case of the accused, that it was a piece of gross stupidity and he would take into consideration his youth and the fact that there was obviously no intention of carrying out the threats.

Nevertheless accused showed himself able to devise his criminal scheme, and carried it out to the point where he was to receive his benefit. His Lordship said that one or two seasons ago on the recommendation of the Jury, sentences of a year and six months were passed on accused persons convicted of this type of offence, and he proposed now to pass the same sentence on the accused.

Reuters Centenary Celebrated



Banishedes Claim They Were Forced By Reds To Return To H.K.

Judge Comments On Situation

The increasing number of stories told at the Criminal Sessions by returned banishedes alleging that they were forced by Communists across the border to return to the Colony was commented on by Mr. Justice Gould at the Supreme Court this morning.

His Lordship, addressing Mr. D. E. Greenfield, acting Crown Counsel, requested that enquiries be made. He added that there was the possibility the stories were not true and that they were put up by accused persons because there was no means of checking them.

Crown Counsel said that he would obtain a report so that he could inform his Lordship exactly what the position was.

Earlier in the proceedings, Mr. Justice Gould remarked it seemed that the Communists were able to thrust people across the border at will. "I don't know if we can throw them back," he added. "Is there any explanation for it?"

Mr. Greenfield replied that most of the bridges were guarded at this end.

Before his Lordship was Leung Yuk-long charged with returning from life banishment. His record showed two larceny convictions and this was his third breach of deportation order.

MAN'S STORY
Asked if he had anything to say, accused replied that after he was sent to Chinese territory the Reds placed him in custody for ten days after which they sent him back to Hongkong.

His Lordship: In what way did they put you across the border?
Accused: The Communists had me working for ten days after which, combined with a group of others, they walked us to a stone bridge. There, at rifle point, we were ordered to walk across.

His Lordship: Any British police officers or soldiers at that end of the bridge?—None whatever.

His Lordship: Why did you not report to the Police that you were sent back by force?—That is due to my ignorance. All I wanted to do was to get to Macao.

Accused's mother, Wong Ah-kam, appeared in Court and he said that he had not seen her for several years.

His Lordship (to accused): There is no means of checking your story. If what you say is true then it was your duty to report to the nearest police station and inform them. You are sentenced to three years.

Chan Ming, also accused of returning from life banishment, told the Court that he was taken to Saikong and then walked to Shumchun. When he got over the border, the Reds arrested him when he failed to produce a identity card. He was detained for 20 days and then sent back.

Replying to his Lordship, accused said it did not occur to him to report to the nearest Police station.

Three years' imprisonment was imposed.

Accused's record showed a conviction for loitering in 1948 and three breaches of banishment orders.

Lau Kuen, with convictions for theft and breach of deportation orders, was given three years.

Sir Christopher Chancellor, General Manager of Reuters, speaking at the Reuters Centenary banquet in London last week. On his right is Mrs. Attlee, wife of the British Prime Minister, and Mr. Kent Cooper, Executive Director of the Associated Press of America. On his left is Mr. Anthony Eden, and in right foreground is Mr. Herbert Morrison.

Peter Star Due Today

The ss Peter Star was due to enter port under her own steam at 2 p.m. today accompanied by the salvage tug Alliance.

Earlier this morning, the ss Vim and ss Hyalade returned to discharge the some 2,000 tons of cargo, off-loaded from the British freighter when she was aground on the Pratas Reefs.

The Prince Salvor, another Moller tug which has been assisting the Alliance, is due in this evening.

On arrival here, the 7,131-ton British ship will berth alongside the North Point wharf to discharge the remainder of her 9,820 tons of soy beans, which she was carrying to the UK from Dairen when she ran into trouble on the night of July 3.

Possession Of Arms Charge

Charged with possession of a mauler automatic pistol and eight rounds of ammunition without a licence, Ho Chung-san, 31, unemployed, faced committal proceedings before Mr. Winter at Kowloon this morning.

Shek Tak-lee, a villager of Kau Lau Wan, New Territory, testified that at 9.30 a.m. on June 26 he saw defendant, who had something bulging from his back, stepping ashore from a sampan. Suspecting that defendant was going to cause trouble, he reported to the village elder, Shek Yu-kan, who together with two others overpowered defendant and disarmed him. Defendant was then tied up and sent to Tai Po Police Station.

The case is proceeding.

Ignored Police Signal

Fok Chi, 61, master of the motor launch Mary, was fined \$30 by Mr. T. B. Low at the Marine Court this morning for failing to stop when called upon by the Police.

According to Sub-Inspector Kong, while the Marine Police were searching vessels outside the Lanchukok Defence Boom entrance yesterday afternoon, defendant was seen leaving the harbour in the direction of Tai Wan. The "R" flag was flying on the Police Launch and a signal was sounded for defendant to stop.

Defendant, who said that he did not see the flag, nor did he hear the signal, finally came to a halt when the Police Launch fired over his craft.

Court Argument On What Constitutes A Public Dance Hall

APPEAL REJECTED BY THE CHIEF JUSTICE

What constitutes a public dance hall was argued before the Chief Justice, Sir Gerard Howe, in the Appeal Court this morning, when Yau Ping-cheung, manager of the Fung Wong Chi Dancing Academy, 118 Jaffe Road, Wanchai, appealed against his conviction on a summons for operating the premises as a public dance hall without a licence from the Commissioner of Police.

You was fined \$250 by Mr. Latimer at Central on May 22. The grounds of the appeal were that the conviction was against the weight of evidence, and that there was no evidence or not sufficient evidence to support the conviction.

Mr. A. J. Clifford, instructed by Messrs Hastings and Co., appeared for appellant, and Mr. A. Hooton (Crown Counsel) appeared for the Crown, the respondents.

Mr. Clifford said that in his submission there was no evidence on the record by which the appellant could have been convicted. Dancing academies, which was the rather unfortunate name in Hongkong for dancing schools, were allowed and no licences were issued. Therefore, before an offence is committed, it must be shown it was not a dancing school and was a public dance hall.

The evidence in the case dated back to March 23 when the appellant, in a letter to the Police, wrote that he intended to carry on a dancing business in which he was going to give dancing lessons. On April 8, the date on which the alleged offence was committed, a police officer was sent around on what appeared to be a mission to collect evidence on whether it was a dancing school or a dance hall.

That, in Counsel's submission, was the wrong action to take. If it was an offence to keep a dance hall, it was equally an offence to instigate the offence, he contended. If the police officer was sent around to become an ordinary member of the public he was committing an offence and should have been so charged.

WOULD BE IMPOLITE
Outside the academy was a signboard in Chinese which read "Dancing Academy". If a person entered a dance school and said he wanted a girl to dance with, he would be given a girl, Counsel submitted. It would be inappropriate and impolite of the proprietor in such circumstances to enquire of the person what he wanted to learn.

The police officer (in civilian dress) was charged \$7 an hour, which, Counsel said, was a reasonable charge. He sat at a table and was served by a woman with refreshments, but from beginning to end he never danced a minute.

"You would have thought that if he was to prove it was a dance hall, he would have asked a girl to dance with him, but the girl he was supplied with just sat at the table and conversed with him," said Mr. Clifford.

That, in Counsel's submission, was the wrong action to take. If it was an offence to keep a dance hall, it was equally an offence to instigate the offence, he contended. If the police officer was sent around to become an ordinary member of the public he was committing an offence and should have been so charged.

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Living Language

Why we say The Devil to Pay.

The full expression used to be "the devil to pay and no pitch hot." It was an old seafaring phrase—"pay" and "devil" being seamen's slang-words. To "pay" a boat means to make it watertight with hot pitch. The "devil" is the seam most awkward to "pay"—that is, the one running along the water-line. So when a sailor found his mate had let the pitch grow cold when water-proofing a boat, he had every right to fly in a rage. For his mate, in fact, there was "the devil to pay."

SOLDIERS PLEAD NOT GUILTY

Arraigned before the Senior Pulao Judge, Mr. Justice Gould, at the Criminal Sessions this morning, L/Cpl Alfred Ahkette, 21, and Pte Hubert Prior, 20, both of the RASC, Shamshuipo Camp, indicted on two counts of robbery with violence, two of causing bodily harm and one of indecent assault, pleaded not guilty to the indictments.

Mr. V.L.J. D'Alton, on the instructions of Major A. N. Hicks of the Army Legal Department, will be appearing for the two accused.

Another soldier, Ernest Sutcliffe, 20, a sapper attached to the New Territories Supervisory C.R.E. at Caterpillar Camp, Tai Lam Chung, also pleaded not guilty to unlawful possession of arms and ammunition and to an attempt to use firearms with intent to prevent his lawful detention.

Mr. D'Alton, also instructed by Major Hicks, has been retained as Counsel for the Defence.

7 YEARS AND 12 STROKES

Sentence of seven years and 12 strokes of the cane was passed by the Senior Pulao Judge, Mr. Justice Gould, in the Criminal Sessions this morning, on Lo Sin-chung, 34, who pleaded guilty on arraignment to unlawful possession of a revolver and five rounds of ammunition on May 5 last.

Mr. D. E. Greenfield, acting Crown Counsel, said accused who was arrested on suspicion took the Police to a bed space in air-raid tunnel in Kowloon. Underneath a mattress in a hole a revolver, loaded with five rounds of ammunition, was found wrapped in greaseproof paper and covered over with sand and rubble. The weapon was in good working order.

DEPORTEE COMES BACK

Cheung Kuen, 30, unlicensed hawk, was sentenced to nine months by Mr. Latimer at Central this morning for breach of a deportation order.

Defendant was discharged on a count of possession of an opium pipe which was seized by Police who carried out a raid at 56F Belcher Street, third floor, on July 17.

At Central this morning, defendant denied he was the owner of the pipe but he admitted he was a returned banished.

Defendant was banished in February this year when he was convicted on a charge of attempting larceny.

UNLICENSED SAMPANS

For possession of unlicensed sampans at the Lanchukok beach, Siu-mi Kan, 47-year-old woman, and Ip Yuen, 27, were fined \$10 each by Mr. T. B. Low at the Marine Court this morning.

The sampans were recently seized by the Police at the beach and yesterday defendants were taken into custody when they put in a claim for them at the Police Station.

INTELLIGENCE TEST SOLUTION

The missing words are: (1) grapes; (2) damage; (3) covered; (4) entrance; (5) entrance. London Express Service.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Answers: 1. Wyoming in 1809—51 years before other women in the United States won equal rights. 2. Last blade. 3. The Rio Grande. 4. On the moon. (Mars is nearer.) 5. The Pyrenees. 6. Louis XVI.

Mail Notices

Registered articles and parcel mails close one hour earlier than the ordinary mail times shown below:

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18

By Air
Siam, Burma, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain, Europe, 5 p.m. B.O.A.C.
Formosa, 5 p.m. H.K. Airways.
Japan, Korea, S. Africa, B.O.A.C.
By Surface
Macao, 8 a.m.; 5 p.m. as Hu Men/Tak Shing.

THURSDAY, JULY 19

By Air
Siam, Malaya, Indonesia, 5 p.m. via C.P.A. By Surface
Macao, 8 a.m.; 5 p.m. as Hu Men/Tak Shing.
China, People's Republic, 9.30 a.m. via Canton.
Burma, 9 a.m. as Eastern Baga. Malaya, Ceylon, Madagascar, Middle East, Africa, Europe, 11 p.m. as Glenroy.
Philippines, 11 a.m. as Benga. Mauritius, East & South Africa, 3 p.m. as Ruyi.
Japan, 3 p.m. as Takarand. Formosa, 5 p.m. as Wing Sang.

FRIDAY, JULY 20

By Air
Canada, U.S.A., 8.30 a.m. via C.P.A.L.
Formosa, 10 a.m. C.A.T.
India, China, France, French North & West Africa, Great Britain, 10 a.m. Air France.
Japan, 3 p.m. P.O.A.S.
Siam, Burma, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Europe, 5 p.m. B.O.A.C.
Malaya, Indonesia, Ceylon, 5 p.m. B.O.A.C.
Formosa, 5 p.m. H.K. Airways.
Burma, 9 a.m. as Eastern Baga. Malaya, Ceylon, Madagascar, Middle East, Africa, Europe, 11 p.m. as Glenroy.
Philippines, 11 a.m. as Benga. Mauritius, East & South Africa, 3 p.m. as Ruyi.
Japan, 3 p.m. as Takarand. Formosa, 5 p.m. as Wing Sang.

SATURDAY, JULY 21

By Air
Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A., Canada, 8 a.m. via P.A.L.
India, China, France, French North & West Africa, Great Britain, 10 a.m. Air France.
Japan, 3 p.m. P.O.A.S.
Siam, Burma, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Europe, 5 p.m. B.O.A.C.
Malaya, Indonesia, Ceylon, 5 p.m. B.O.A.C.
Formosa, 5 p.m. H.K. Airways.
Burma, 9 a.m. as Eastern Baga. Malaya, Ceylon, Madagascar, Middle East, Africa, Europe, 11 p.m. as Glenroy.
Philippines, 11 a.m. as Benga. Mauritius, East & South Africa, 3 p.m. as Ruyi.
Japan, 3 p.m. as Takarand. Formosa, 5 p.m. as Wing Sang.

SUNDAY, JULY 22

By Air
Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A., Canada, 8 a.m. via P.A.L.
India, China, France, French North & West Africa, Great Britain, 10 a.m. Air France.
Japan, 3 p.m. P.O.A.S.
Siam, Burma, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Europe, 5 p.m. B.O.A.C.
Malaya, Indonesia, Ceylon, 5 p.m. B.O.A.C.
Formosa, 5 p.m. H.K. Airways.
Burma, 9 a.m. as Eastern Baga. Malaya, Ceylon, Madagascar, Middle East, Africa, Europe, 11 p.m. as Glenroy.
Philippines, 11 a.m. as Benga. Mauritius, East & South Africa, 3 p.m. as Ruyi.
Japan, 3 p.m. as Takarand. Formosa, 5 p.m. as Wing Sang.

MONDAY, JULY 23

By Air
Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A., Canada, 8 a.m. via P.A.L.
India, China, France, French North & West Africa, Great Britain, 10 a.m. Air France.
Japan, 3 p.m. P.O.A.S.
Siam, Burma, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Europe, 5 p.m. B.O.A.C.
Malaya, Indonesia, Ceylon, 5 p.m. B.O.A.C.
Formosa, 5 p.m. H.K. Airways.
Burma, 9 a.m. as Eastern Baga. Malaya, Ceylon, Madagascar, Middle East, Africa, Europe, 11 p.m. as Glenroy.
Philippines, 11 a.m. as Benga. Mauritius, East & South Africa, 3 p.m. as Ruyi.
Japan, 3 p.m. as Takarand. Formosa, 5 p.m. as Wing Sang.

TUESDAY, JULY 24

By Air
Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A., Canada, 8 a.m. via P.A.L.
India, China, France, French North & West Africa, Great Britain, 10 a.m. Air France.
Japan, 3 p.m. P.O.A.S.
Siam, Burma, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Europe, 5 p.m. B.O.A.C.
Malaya, Indonesia, Ceylon, 5 p.m. B.O.A.C.
Formosa, 5 p.m. H.K. Airways.
Burma, 9 a.m. as Eastern Baga. Malaya, Ceylon, Madagascar, Middle East, Africa, Europe, 11 p.m. as Glenroy.
Philippines, 11 a.m. as Benga. Mauritius, East & South Africa, 3 p.m. as Ruyi.
Japan, 3 p.m. as Takarand. Formosa, 5 p.m. as Wing Sang.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25

By Air
Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A., Canada, 8 a.m. via P.A.L.
India, China, France, French North & West Africa, Great Britain, 10 a.m. Air France.
Japan, 3 p.m. P.O.A.S.
Siam, Burma, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Europe, 5 p.m. B.O.A.C.
Malaya, Indonesia, Ceylon, 5 p.m. B.O.A.C.
Formosa, 5 p.m. H.K. Airways.
Burma, 9 a.m. as Eastern Baga. Malaya, Ceylon, Madagascar, Middle East, Africa, Europe, 11 p.m. as Glenroy.
Philippines, 11 a.m. as Benga. Mauritius, East & South Africa, 3 p.m. as Ruyi.
Japan, 3 p.m. as Takarand. Formosa, 5 p.m. as Wing Sang.

THURSDAY, JULY 26

By Air
Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A., Canada, 8 a.m. via P.A.L.
India, China, France, French North & West Africa, Great Britain, 10 a.m. Air France.
Japan, 3 p.m. P.O.A.S.
Siam, Burma, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Europe, 5 p.m. B.O.A.C.
Malaya, Indonesia, Ceylon, 5 p.m. B.O.A.C.
Formosa, 5 p.m. H.K. Airways.
Burma, 9 a.m. as Eastern Baga. Malaya, Ceylon, Madagascar, Middle East, Africa, Europe, 11 p.m. as Glenroy.
Philippines, 11 a.m. as Benga. Mauritius, East & South Africa, 3 p.m. as Ruyi.
Japan, 3 p.m. as Takarand. Formosa, 5 p.m. as Wing Sang.

FRIDAY, JULY 27

By Air
Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A., Canada, 8 a.m. via P.A.L.
India, China, France, French North & West Africa, Great Britain, 10 a.m. Air France.
Japan, 3 p.m. P.O.A.S.
Siam, Burma, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Europe, 5 p.m. B.O.A.C.
Malaya, Indonesia, Ceylon, 5 p.m. B.O.A.C.
Formosa, 5 p.m. H.K. Airways.
Burma, 9 a.m. as Eastern Baga. Malaya, Ceylon, Madagascar, Middle East, Africa, Europe, 11 p.m. as Glenroy.
Philippines, 11 a.m. as Benga. Mauritius, East & South Africa, 3 p.m. as Ruyi.
Japan, 3 p.m. as Takarand. Formosa, 5 p.m. as Wing Sang.

SATURDAY, JULY 28

By Air
Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A., Canada, 8 a.m. via P.A.L.
India, China, France, French North & West Africa, Great Britain, 10 a.m. Air France.
Japan, 3 p.m. P.O.A.S.
Siam, Burma, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Europe, 5 p.m. B.O.A.C.
Malaya, Indonesia, Ceylon, 5 p.m. B.O.A.C.
Formosa, 5 p.m. H.K. Airways.
Burma, 9 a.m. as Eastern Baga. Malaya, Ceylon, Madagascar, Middle East, Africa, Europe, 11 p.m. as Glenroy.
Philippines, 11 a.m. as Benga. Mauritius, East & South Africa, 3 p.m. as Ruyi.
Japan, 3 p.m. as Takarand. Formosa, 5 p.m. as Wing Sang.

SUNDAY, JULY 29

By Air
Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A., Canada, 8 a.m. via P.A.L.
India, China, France, French North & West Africa, Great Britain, 10 a.m. Air France.
Japan, 3 p.m. P.O.A.S.
Siam, Burma, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Europe, 5 p.m. B.O.A.C.
Malaya, Indonesia, Ceylon, 5 p.m. B.O.A.C.
Formosa, 5 p.m. H.K. Airways.
Burma, 9 a.m. as Eastern Baga. Malaya, Ceylon, Madagascar, Middle East, Africa, Europe, 11 p.m. as Glenroy.
Philippines, 11 a.m. as Benga. Mauritius, East & South Africa, 3 p.m. as Ruyi.
Japan, 3 p.m. as Takarand. Formosa, 5 p.m. as Wing Sang.

MONDAY, JULY 30

By Air
Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A., Canada, 8 a.m. via P.A.L.
India, China, France, French North & West Africa, Great Britain, 10 a.m. Air France.
Japan, 3 p.m. P.O.A.S.
Siam, Burma, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Europe, 5 p.m. B.O.A.C.
Malaya, Indonesia, Ceylon, 5 p.m. B.O.A.C.
Formosa, 5 p.m. H.K. Airways.
Burma, 9 a.m. as Eastern Baga. Malaya, Ceylon, Madagascar, Middle East, Africa, Europe, 11 p.m. as Glenroy.
Philippines, 11 a.m. as Benga. Mauritius, East & South Africa, 3 p.m. as Ruyi.
Japan, 3 p.m. as Takarand. Formosa, 5 p.m. as Wing Sang.

TUESDAY, JULY 31

By Air
Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A., Canada, 8 a.m. via P.A.L.
India, China, France, French North & West Africa, Great Britain, 10 a.m. Air France.
Japan, 3 p.m. P.O.A.S.
Siam, Burma, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Europe, 5 p.m. B.O.A.C.
Malaya, Indonesia, Ceylon, 5 p.m. B.O.A.C.
Formosa, 5 p.m. H.K. Airways.
Burma, 9 a.m. as Eastern Baga. Malaya, Ceylon, Madagascar, Middle East, Africa, Europe, 11 p.m. as